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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**League Talks Lytton Report**

**Hitler Gets Partial Power**

**Herriot Escapes Rail Bombs**

**Washington Works on Debts**

**Kitchen Stove Settles Notes**

THE League of Nations Council meets at Geneva and takes up the Lytton Commission Report on Manchuria. Japan forestalls the session with a statement denying treaty-breaking and wrongdoing, asserting China to be in a state of anarchy, and declaring the Lytton Report cannot be accepted by Japan or Manchukuo. Lord Lytton speaks to the world over the radio, discussing Manchuria judicially, and saying the issue is not whether Japan or China shall control, but whether collective responsibility for peace and order between nations shall be preserved or sacrificed. The Council proceeds gravely with its gravest debate. Involved are points affecting not merely the Far East, but aggression and rights among nations—perhaps the very fate of all conquest-seeking war.

¶ In Germany's political chess game President von Hindenburg puts Adolf Hitler, Nazi leader, to the test. He offers to make him Chancellor, as Hitler demands as head of the National Socialists, if he can gain a parliamentary majority, will coöperate with other parties, will retain some of the von Papen Ministers, will forgo complete power, and will carry out the present economic program. Hitler indicates he will meet the conditions if possible. Thus Germany may have a strange régime—The hands would be the hands of Esau, but the voice the voice of Jacob.

¶ France is shocked when the railroad track is blown up at Nantes ahead of Premier Herriot's train. Disaster is prevented. The outrage is ascribed to Breton autonomists, who were accused in August of blowing up a monument to Franco-Breton unity at Rennes. M. Herriot, undisturbed, goes on into Nantes and dedicates a plaque on the wall of the ancient château of the Dukes of Brittany, where "perpetual union" was proclaimed in 1532. The violent separationists are just 400 years behind time—Brittany will continue one of the loveliest portions of France.

¶ President Hoover and his advisers are deep in financial problems. A plan for a cut of $700,000,000 gross in the budget, to make it balance without new taxes, is adopted, and this is followed by consideration of the European war debts. Leading Congressmen still storm against revision. The President will try to reach a general agreement on policy with President-Elect Roosevelt. It is believed consent to negotiate with the European powers will be presently forthcoming. But the Dec. 15 payments are the immediate problem. No consent by Congress to any change is yet assured. Europe worries—So does the United States.

¶ France is believed to be actually on its way to a settlement of its naval dispute with Italy. Henry Berenger, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate, sees the Italians as coöperating in finding a complete accord. His visit to Rome follows that of Norman H. Davis, American delegate—Davis told Paris and Rome they simply had to get together, so the world could do likewise on arms.

¶ Mexico celebrates elaborately the twenty-second anniversary of the revolution that overthrew Dictator-President Porfirio Diaz and ushered in the modern Republic. More than 30,000 adult and school athletes of both sexes parade with the implements of the many sports the Government encourages in developing active and happy manhood and womanhood. President Rodriguez, from the palace balcony, urges the upbuilding of a stanch population. Porfirio Diaz served his country when it needed an iron hand—Today Mexico's citizens grow in ability to think and act for themselves.

¶ Catalonia holds its first election and chooses Col. Francisco Macia as President of the new Generality. He is an ardent Socialist and close personal friend of President Zamora, and his election promises strong union of the Generality with the Republic. The Conservatives poll the second largest vote, the Radicals are third. Election trouble, feared by Barcelona, did not come. The Government will really be a provisional one, new elections coming after a Constitution is adopted. Colonel Macia lives in an always wet country—And for some strange reason he is a fervent dry.

¶ Tuscaloosa, Ala., sees W. A. Boyd, real estate dealer, show the world what to do about investments that have gone sour. He turns to ashes notes and mortgages calling for $27,000, advertises the fact to his debtors, and adds: "Boys, you need not dodge me any longer. Let's forget the past and be friends. I hold no ill will." This model method of getting rid of bad debts is sure to find followers. If it becomes widely popular it may even change the course of the worried world—Perhaps both a statesman and a real estatesman is Alabama's Mr. Boyd.

## Debts of $27,000 Tossed Into Stove

*By the Associated Press*

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 21

NOW that he has burned up $27,000 worth of unpaid mortgages and notes, Mr. W. A. Boyd hopes the friends who owed them will come around to his real estate office and talk things over.

Mr. Boyd walked into the office of the Tuscaloosa News Saturday and after employees of the paper helped him burn the papers, he inserted a notice to those he held notes and mortgages against.

"I am today destroying approximately $27,000 worth of this kind of paper," he said. "So, boys, you need not dodge me; come in and see me and let's talk things over and forget the past. I hold no ill will against anyone. Thanking all of you for all past favors, I am, yours very truly, W. A. Boyd."

## World Court Opens Hearing On Greenland

### Denmark Protests Action of Norwegian Trappers in Occupying Area

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

THE HAGUE, Nov. 21—Hearings in the Eastern Greenland case between Norway and Denmark started in the Permanent Court of International Justice here today, following the urgent Danish application instituting proceedings against the Norwegian Government.

A dispute long smoldering between Denmark and Norway concerning the sovereignty of Eirik Raudes Land in Eastern Greenland came to a head on June 28, 1931, through the arbitrary occupation of certain parts in Eastern Greenland by Norwegian fur trappers. The occupation on July 10, 1931, was followed by Norwegian proclamation officially announcing the occupation of these territories, which, according to the Danish Government, were subject to Danish sovereignty.

In applying to the Court, Denmark stated that it was compelled to ask the Court to investigate and settle the conflict as it regards the declaration of occupation as an unjustifiable encroachment and violation of the treaties in force and of the existing legal status. Accordingly Denmark asked the Court to pronounce a judgment to the effect that the proclamation of the occupation, as well as any steps taken in this respect by the Norwegian Government, constitute a violation of the existing legal status and are consequently illegal and null and void.

Denmark reserved for itself the right to apply to the Court for interim measures for protection of its rights, should circumstances require this, and also the right to ask the Court to decide on the nature of the reparation due for the violations. The history of the contention goes back to the tenth century when Norwegian colonists found their way to Greenland, expecially the southern part of it. Descendants of these colonists have long since disappeared, and now Norway seems to base its demands on the fact that there are more Norwegian fur trappers in the eastern part of Greenland that is now in dispute, than Danish fur trappers.

Norway has repeatedly claimed historical titles to Greenland. In 1919, however, at the request of Denmark, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, and Japan expressly acknowledged the Danish sovereignty over entire Greenland. Meanwhile negotiations between Norway and Denmark led to the agreement of 1924 allowing practically equal rights to Danish and Norwegian subjects in the territory now disputed.

## Mexico Rescinds Property Seizure

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—Vera Cruz state's radical expropriation law, permitting the workers to seize the property of their employers under certain circumstances, yesterday received its first setback. Climaxing months of involved litigation, a squad of 10 federal soldiers forcibly ousted the workers from the La Paz Textile Factory at Jalapa City and returned the property to its original owners, Lopez Rubin Company.

The state government expropriated the plant several months ago, turning it over to the workers. The proprietors appealed to the local federal district judge, who ordered the state to return the factory to Lopez Rubin Company.

When the order was ignored, the judge then obtained authority to employ the federal garrison at Jalapa City to carry out the court's ruling. The soldiers ousted the workers without violence.

## FIVE-FRANC SILVER PIECES PROPOSED

PARIS, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Council of Ministers decided Nov. 19 to submit to Parliament a bill providing for the coinage of silver 5-franc pieces, and prolonging the validity of Bank of France paper notes of small denomination.

Another bill will be designed to counteract foreign dumping and other procedures considered harmful to French interests.

## HOUSE LEADERS AGREE ECONOMY IS CHIEF ISSUE

### Ready to Help Hoover in Slashing Budget by $700,000,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Congress was preparing today to follow the President down the straight and narrow path of drastic federal economies toward the goal of a balanced budget, turning away at least for the present, from the ever-alluring alternative of new taxation.

Leaders of the House on whose shoulders the responsibility will fall for framing new appropriation bills, although recognizing the tremendous difficulties involved in the President's plan for slashing $700,000,000 from the budget, agree with him that superhuman efforts must be made in this direction.

That $700,000,000 is the probable extent of the deficit for the fiscal year and the sum which must be saved by economy or raised in new taxes was established over the week-end when an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet resulted in a statement naming this as the figure to be achieved by economies.

The statement asserted the determination of the Administration to present a balanced budget to the country and showed that for the accomplishment of this purpose the "reductions in appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1 were settled at about $700,000,000."

Of this sum approximately $150,000,000 will be needed to meet increases in uncontrollable items such as service of the public debt while the balance of $650,000,000 will be necessary to cover the shortage in expected returns from federal taxes. It does not take into consideration emergency appropriations for the R. F. C. and the Federal Land Bank System, which, it is assumed, will eventually be paid to the Treasury.

Put squarely up to the Congress by the situation is the choice that has always been before that body of whether it is worse to saddle more taxes on the public or take away jobs from officeholders. Contemplated economies would admittedly reduce the jobs available to the incoming Democratic administration. Failure to adopt the economies, however, would saddle the entire public with new taxation.

## America Assumes Leadership in Air, U. S. Report Says

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — In the last six-year period the United States has moved up to world leadership in civil and commercial aeronautics and the Department of Commerce has built an airway system throughout the nation, the like of which exists in no other country of the world, Mr. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, said Nov. 19 in his annual report.

There has been progress during the last three years and it has been constant, normal and sound, notwithstanding the adverse economic conditions, Mr. Young declared. "More and more the airplane demonstrates that it is a valuable and indispensable part of the transportation scheme of the nation," he concluded.

Reviewing the accomplishments of the aeronautics branch of the department in the fiscal year ended June 30, Mr. Young pointed out that lighted transcontinental air routes increased to three. In addition there are lighted air routes paralleling the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and traversing the Mississippi Valley. All have been or are being equipped with radio directional and weather broadcasting stations and weather collecting service. The new airways during the year brought the total of lighted airways to 19,500 miles.

In the field of schedule air transportation advances have been made. American-operated air lines for the first six months of the calendar year, 1932, carried 248,954 passengers, 712,638 pounds of express and flew 24,668,414 miles.

## Chancellorship Offered Hitler On Terms of von Hindenburg

### Abandonment of Fascist Demand for Complete Power, and Coöperation in Economic Plans Started, Reported as Stipulations

*By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Nov. 21—President von Hindenburg today offered the Chancellorship of Germany to Herr Adolf Hitler.

The offer—the culmination of a series of shrewd political moves—would place the highest Reich office in the Fascist leader's hands only upon terms dictated by the venerable President.

Herr Hitler must form a government supported by a parliamentary majority. He must forgo the idea of complete power. He must seek coöperation with other parties in Germany. He must agree to retain some of the most important Ministers of the von Papen cabinet which resigned last week. He must agree to continue carrying out the present economic program.

Such are the President's conditions which are understood to have been presented to the Fascist chieftain at their interview today. Herr Hitler after consultation with his party lieutenants whom he gathered in Berlin was prepared this afternoon to write a letter to President von Hindenburg, agreeing to attempt to determine whether acceptance of the Chancellorship under such conditions was possible. This means that Fascist negotiations with other parties will probably go forward for two days.

President von Hindenburg has answered Fascists with their own phrases. Herr Hitler is understood to have demanded leadership of the government on the ground that the National Socialists are by far the largest party in Germany. The President's reply recognizes this. But Herr Hitler will be forced to negotiate with other parties as parliamentary traditions require.

However the step marks a significant development in German politics. For the first time the National Socialist Party, which has grown from seven men, just after the World War to nearly 12,000,000, finds itself definitely at the door of participation in the Reich Government. But the offer to Hitler is far removed from the complete Fascist dictatorship which the National Socialists have been urging

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

## BRETON BOMBING LAID TO GESTURE OF AUTONOMISTS

### Track Watchers Discover Rails Broken in Path of Herriot's Train

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Nov. 21—Preliminary investigations indicate that the dynamiting yesterday of the railroad line over which the train carrying the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, was shortly to pass was a mere "symbolic gesture" on the part of Breton autonomists, in the opinion of officials of the Ministry of Interior.

A number of French papers today, however, find in the incident which delayed for an hour the Premier's arrival at Nantes to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the union of Brittany and France, signs that international influences were behind what appears to be a Breton separatist manifestation.

The press links this attack, which was discovered by track watchers in ample time to avert any serious consequences, to the bombing of the monument to Franco-Breton unity at Rennes on the occasion of M. Herriot's visit there last August. M. Herriot is quoted as recalling that the autonomists who were believed guilty of that manifestation said they had received funds from a German named Koerber. Though this was never proved, Koerber, who was the Paris correspondent for several National Socialist newspapers of Germany, was expelled from France only a few days ago on the ground of his alleged connection with Breton separatist activities.

M. Herriot is also reported to have said yesterday that a passport prepared for escape into Germany had been found on one of the autonomists arrested after a bombing of the Rennes memorial. Furthermore, he related as proof of the international character of the agitation that the Irish Government had sent him newspapers containing warnings that separatist manifestations were being prepared in Brittany. He emphasized his conviction, which is generally acknowledged to be the case, that there is not really any separatist movement of consequence in Brittany, such manifestations as that of yesterday being the work of fanatics.

At Nantes, M. Herriot carried out his program, unveiling a plaque on the wall of the ancient chateau of the Dukes of Brittany, where M. François, Premier in 1532, formally proclaimed the "perpetual unión of Brittany with the Kingdom of France."

## CATALINE VOTE HELPS ZAMORA RULE IN SPAIN

### Macia's Party Dominant in First General Poll Under Autonomy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

MADRID, Nov. 21—Col. Francisco Macia's Esquerra Party was victorious in Catalonia's first general election since passage of the autonomy bill through the Spanish Cortes in September.

Though complete returns of yesterday's voting are not available, latest figures show the veteran President of the Catalonian "Generality" so far ahead of his rivals that the result is not in doubt. After the Esquerra Party with its Leftist tendencies comes the Conservative Lliga. The Radicals are fairly close behind.

The Esquerra victory is regarded here as buttressing the present Spanish Government. Colonel Macia is an ardent Socialist and a personal friend of President Zamora. He has traveled extensively to study working class conditions, notably in Russia and the United States. He has always been a teetotaler.

His activity in the present election aroused considerable antagonism among opponents who declared that as President he ought to hold himself aloof from party politics. He, however, points out that he is not only head of the state but the head of a political party. Moreover the present Government is only provisional, and yesterday's election was for the purpose of constitutionalizing it.

Colonel Macia ended the campaign by making eight speeches in a single day. His opponents were equally active. A feature of their campaign was dropping leaflets from airplanes over Barcelona.

The election was held in complete tranquillity. Great precautions had been taken to prevent disorder and the Governor posted manifestoes declaring any rioting would be sternly suppressed. Troops with machine guns patrolled the streets. Thousands of civil guards were on duty.

In Barcelona itself 40,000 fewer votes were registered than in the previous election for the Spanish Cortes. This in main is attributable to abstention of the Syndicalists whose leaders called for a boycott of the election.

## CHICAGO PROPOSED MIDWEST CAPITAL

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—Out of its "jungle" of 1700 local governments the Chicago metropolitan section might well "rise and build" the first great city state, becoming not only in form as well as in fact the capital of the middle West, but paving the way for a new alignment of American governments.

This, according to Prof. Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, governmental expert, is the challenge of the hour, and the answer to Chicago's governmental problem.

If Professor Merriam's proposal for Chicago were carried out, the 1700 local governments clustered in and around the present city would become one central government and administration operating directly under the Federal Government.

## THREE-DAY SERVICE TO EUROPE PLANNED

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP) — Plans for a three-day passenger and mail route between Canada and Europe have reached an advanced stage, it was reported Nov. 17. Should the project now under consideration by the Governments of Ireland, Canada and England be worked out successfully, Halifax, N. S., will be the terminal point for America and Galway, Ire., for Europe.

The scheme will require a line of fast steamers between Halifax and Galway and at each of these points airplane service will be arranged.

## Ancient Indian Village of 15 Houses Uncovered by Archæologists in Illinois

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—Archæology in Illinois farmlands has brought to light evidences of a neatly kept Indian village which flourished before the coming of the white man, the University of Chicago reports. It has just made public a report of discoveries made this summer in Fulton County by its anthropology department.

A village of 15 houses was completely uncovered, it was reported by Mr. Thorne Deuel, in charge of the university party. The clean condition of the house sites indicated that these Indians were good housekeepers, Mr. Deuel said.

From the existing foundation, the party found that the average size house was 16 by 22 feet. Walls were built at almost perfect right angles. Fireplaces had been hollowed out near the center of each. Storage pits were found in the floors containing fragments of pottery, small arrowheads, rubbing stones, pottery disks and other objects.

The site unearthed was one of 101 village sites which have been located by the Chicago archæologists in this county. The university is making a survey of all Indian sites in Illinois and as a result of its excavations has a collection of more than 10,000 "artifacts," objects of utility and art made by the Indians.

## THE MONITOR INDEX

MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1932


General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight ..... 3
Radio Programs ..... 3
The Children's Page ..... 7
The Home Forum ..... 9
Thanks Giving
[With Hungarian Translation]
Daily Features ..... 13
Editorials ..... 14


THINGS PRESENT

Those who are doing all they can to help our feathered friends are invited to consider "The Shoot-Em Up Quail Philosophy" in the Mirror of World Opinion on the Editorial page.

The Rime-O-Grams this week are based on well-known mountains. Try your hand at these rimed puzzles on the next-to-the last page. And let us have your answers.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its indispensable Parent column. Look, also, for the regular Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page.

## RADIO COMBINE TERMINATED BY CONSENT DECREE

### Cross-Licensing Practice on Patents Also Ended by Federal Suit

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—The Government through a consent decree today brought to an end the radio combine which has eliminated competition between the two major companies in the American electrical field, as well as eliminating much third party radio competition through control of 4000 radio patents. A decree of injunction was entered by the Federal Court at Wilmington, Del., divorcing for all time General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, from the Radio Corporation of America.

The court decree terminates an action over radio patent control dating to 1923, and including in its history two investigations by the Federal Trade Commission. Under the decree dissolution of the combine occurs immediately, and the triple damages imposed for any violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law do not apply. The Department of Justice still maintains, however, that such violation of the law occurred.

The R. C. A. was used by the competitive General Electric and Westinghouse companies as a joint possession, from which they resisted outside competitors, while not competing in the radio field themselves. Such competition will now be restored. The two companies are ordered to divest themselves of their stockholdings in R. C. A. Detailed specifications are included for this procedure, which is of considerable difficulty in view of the importance of radio stock in Wall Street. The two electrical companies are further enjoined from acquiring any stock in R. C. A. in future.

The patent cross-licensing agreement also goes by the board, a result for which private radio corporations have fought for years. The present decree was obtained by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice under Mr. John Lord O'Brien.

The case against the General Motors Corporation, General Motors Radio Corporation, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Western Electric Company, Inc., was dismissed.

## Mexican Pageant Evidences Change Since Revolution

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21 — The twenty-second anniversary of the revolution that unseated the dictator, President Porfirio Diaz, in 1910, and finally established democratic government, was celebrated here yesterday.

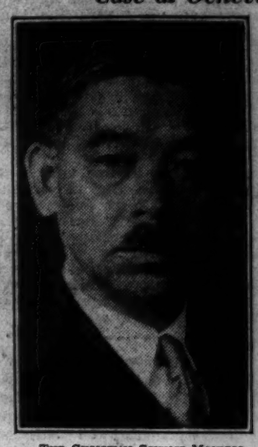
A civic program marked by a colorful parade of 30,000 school children and young and adult athletes of both sexes formed the main number of the day's events that included addresses on the progress that Mexico has made in the last two decades.

A parade of athletes, representing every state in the republic, was reviewed at the National Palace by President Rodriquez. The parade took more than three hours to pass a given point. The broad plaza in front of the palace was used as a concentration point.

President Rodriguez addressed the gathering from the central balcony, dwelling on the merits of athletic endeavor and its usefulness to the nation.

The paraders carried Mexican flags and banners emblematic of the sport they represented. Overhead airplanes droned a continuous salute. Almost every department of field, track and gymnasium sport was represented. Residents lined the streets and cheered the marchers in a day of general jubilation.

*States Japanese Case at Geneva*



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YOSUKE MATSUOKA

Tokyo's Leading Representative in Discussions on Lytton Report.

## Hoover to Put Debt Data Up To Roosevelt

### Leaders Agree Much Depends on White House Conference

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Prospects for world economic revival, for general political appeasement, and ultimately for success of the incoming Administration were seen today to rest on the extent of President-Elect Roosevelt's coöperation with President Hoover in their conference tomorrow.

The war debt situation is split here into two technically independent issues: the question of the Dec. 15 payments and the problem of what must ultimately be done about the debts as a whole.

President Hoover has recognized that the immediate payments must be treated by himself, and according to all accurate sources he decided a week ago not to recommend a moratorium on this payment.

Governor Roosevelt has announced his intention of treating all foreign problems at the outset as one unit: linking war debts, tariffs, trade barriers, the coming world economic conference and even disarmament.

If he decides that preparation for such negotiations, even if they are undertaken only after March, cannot begin too early, then a warmly coöperative decision by the two Executives is expected, which will be similarly received in Congress and which will open the door to a friendly evolution of financial relations.

If Governor Roosevelt and his advisers will sponsor with President Hoover a general program, however indeterminate, for constructive debt treatment then the ensuing three months can be time for hopeful preparation unless marred by the animosities which a refusal to compromise today might produce.

If, however, motivated by partisan reasons, the Democratic leadership should force President Hoover to struggle on alone until the end, his hands tied by a Democratic Congress, and then after March 4 should turn to Europe to say, "There, the new day has dawned," their lack of patriotic unity might seem to gain immediate advantages, but ultimately it is felt by sober thinkers here it would make matters much more serious.

The Democratic position for constructive, unified treatment of world affairs was explained over the week-end by Senator Cordell Hull, (D.), of Tennessee. He urged that debts be grouped with other "monumental economic difficulties," to be surmounted in the near future. Senator Hull, who is expected to be one of Governor Roosevelt's closest leg-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

## Two-Ton Lunch of Prehistoric Days Mere Snack for This Old Dinosaur

If an adult Indian elephant weighing 8000 pounds eats about 800 pounds of green fodder and 18 pounds of grain daily, how much would a dinosaur weighing 40,000 pounds eat?

This problem in mathematics is typical of those which face the student of Paleontology as he views Harvard University's new acquisition at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. This is an example of the earliest of giant dinosaurs, Plateosaurus, from Württemberg, Germany, the only specimen of this creature in an American Museum.

Dr. Thomas Barbour, director of the museum, announces that with this acquisition a new policy will be followed under which only original specimens will be exhibited. The present plaster models will be dispensed with as rapidly as new specimens are added to the collections.

Harvard's dinosaur is approximately 18 feet long and is estimated to be 160,000,000 years old. It was mounted by Mr. George Nelson, chief preparator in the museum, under the guidance of Prof. Percy E. Raymond, curator of paleontology.

The distinguishing characteristics of this earliest of all giant flesh-eating dinosaurs, are to be found in the heavy hindquarters and tail, used for balance and support; and in the reduction of the forelimbs, used principally for seising and holding prey. The creature had five fingers and toes, as compared with the three digits of later dinosaurs. Even on Plateosaurus, however, heavy claws are apparent only on the thumb and first two fingers, foreshadowing the later reduction.

The history of dinosaurs from their discovery early in the nineteenth century to the present day is an interesting one. The name of "dinosaur" comes from the Greek words meaning "terrible" and "a lizard." When the three-toed tracks were first seen in the Connecticut River valley in Triassic rocks, they were described and believed for some time to be the footprints of giant birds.

As late as 1840, textbooks on fossils accounted for these tracks by describing various possible species and genera of birds, until extinct land reptiles were found, with elongate limbs adapted for supporting the body on land, while long massive tails suggested they were also good swimmers. The surface of the body was in some forms covered with scales, in others by bony plates, while in others it was probably naked. The earliest, those of the Triassic period to which Plateosaurus belongs, were carnivorous and only moderately large. Many of those came later became herbivorous.

Under the present museum hours, the new exhibition is open for display to the public on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., and on Sundays from 1 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

## LEAGUE SEES VITAL TEST IN EASTERN RIFT

### Council Opens Hearings on Report of Lytton Inquiry on Manchuria

### KOO ACCEPTS, TOKYO REJECTS REPORT

### Japan Attacks Proposal for International Rule in Eastern Provinces

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Nov. 21—The League of Nations Council, in a session which is sure to mark a significant stage in the unfoldment of world history, today heard China accept the Lytton report and Japan reject it. Listening to China's approval of their work and Japan's criticism of it were all five eminent members of the Lytton Commission.

The morning session having been devoted to presentation of the Japanese thesis by Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Dr. Wellington Koo, principal Chinese delegate to the League, who accompanied the Lytton board as Chinese assessor, this afternoon gave China's unqualified adherence to the findings of the neutral investigators.

Replying briefly to Mr. Matsuoka's statement of this morning, Dr. Koo declared that even if general disorder reigned in China, as the Japanese assert, that would not justify invasion. He emphasized the fact that the Japanese Government had admitted that it had plans prepared in advance which were promptly put into effect, beginning at Mukden on the memorable night of Sept. 18, 1931.

Dr. Koo described the obstacles placed by Japan in the commission's way when he visited Manchuria as assessor to the Lytton board and the constant police supervision and interference to which he was subjected. He contrasted these measures with the facilities placed at the board's disposal throughout China.

He described the disorders in China as merely incidental to the transformation now taking place in that country and maintained Japan was persistently pursuing a policy of preventing unification in China. In spite of this, he said, China's trade with the outside world has increased in the last 20 years by 158 per cent.

He declared that as redress by the League requires time, it was necessary for China to institute a boycott against Japan. To deny China the use of this weapon against Japanese military aggression in Manchuria, he said, would be denial of a legitimate and peaceful instrument of defense.

**Anti-Foreign Sentiment Denied**

Dr. Koo denied that there is really any anti-foreign sentiment at the bottom of Chinese nationalism. There was, however, nation-wide sentiment against Japan's "continental" policy, which is aimed at control and conquest in China.

Reviewing Japan's repeated military advances in Manchuria and Shanghai, its violation of pledges not to aggravate the situation and its recognition of Manchukuo, he declared, "The time has come now for prompt effective action by the League. There is not only danger to China's existence, but a challenge is made to the League itself."

As the Earl of Lytton, chief of the Manchurian commission, declared in a radio address broadcast from the League station yesterday: "The issue at stake is whether China or Japan is to control Manchuria—it is whether the collective responsibility for peace and order between nations will be preserved or sacrificed."

China supports the peace machinery embodied in the League and its commission. Japan declared this machinery is unsuited to the Manchuria case.

Japan, in the summary of its observations on the Lytton Report, published here yesterday, declares that the obligations of the peace machinery, as constituted at present, encounter insuperable obstacles in regard to such a country as China. On the other hand, Dr. W. W. Yen, who has been acting as Chinese member on the Council, declares that his country has kept faith with the League "throughout the long agony of the last 14 months," and does not intend to let Japan adopt a policy directly contrary to the recommendations of the League Commission of Inquiry or persist in that policy in flat defiance of the League and the treaty obligations. It is noteworthy that Mansuoka, in addressing the League Council this morning, did not use such strong terms in criticizing its peace machinery as his Government's official observations on the Lytton document.

**Manchukuo's Status**

The main cause of disagreement between the two Asiatic states is the new state of Manchukuo, which Japan alone has recognized, and which the Lytton report says was set up by Japan as a puppet state. The Lytton commission recommended establishing an autonomous government under international supervision in Manchuria. Japan makes clear, both by its public observations on the Lytton report, and by the declarations of Mr. Matsuoka this morning, that it is diametrically opposed to any such arrangement.

General recognition of Manchukuo, rather than the plan outlined in the Lytton report, is declared to be "the only means of stabilizing conditions in Manchuria and bringing peace to the Far East." The proposal of the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

(Official summary of Japan's reply to League on Lytton report is to be found on Pages 4, 5 and 6.)

# LABOR SUBMITS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLAN

## Adoption by States and Payments by Employers Proposed

CINCINNATI, Ohio., Nov. 21 (AP)—In an epochal step the American Federation of Labor's executive committee today submitted a plan of compulsory unemployment insurance. It is proposed that the plan be adopted by the states, paid for by employers, and administered by state commissions.

The benefits would not be denied to those out of work because of a trade dispute, or if non-membership in a labor union was a condition of employment.

Recognizing that conditions vary in different states, the plan recommends enactment of a federal law to supplement state legislation.

The insurance plan was submitted at the federation's fifty-second annual convention, which opened today. The report, covering a wide range of subjects, also expressed opposition to a sales tax; urged a seven-point economic program by the Government to secure a more equitable distribution of income; advocated a fight for restoration of former wage scales of Government employees; asked modification of the Volstead Act, and advocated action against extended use of convict labor and an effort to secure enactment of the child-labor amendment.

Under the council's plan the insurance would be paid for in contributions of not less than 3 per cent of the total pay roll of the individual employer, and invested in federal securities. No insurance company would be permitted to participate.

The scope of the coverage would include clerical as well as manual workers, and the insurance in general would cover temporary and involuntary unemployment.

Explaining how the insurance plan would operate, with Ohio as an example, the committee said benefits would be paid unemployed for not more than 16 weeks in one year. The payments would be based on 50 per cent of the normal wage, but not to exceed $15 a week.

Turning to working conditions, the report says there is in this country "a deep feeling of revolt against a situation that denies workers a chance to earn a living." It estimates at least 60,000,000 persons are living below minimum health and efficiency standards and says "we are denying one-third of our wage and small-salaried workers the right to work."

Discussion of the report was expected to occupy most of today's sessions. Its recommendations will be assigned committees, which will report on what action they feel should be taken.

## *Music*

### Nikolai Orloff

Mr. Nikolai Orloff, pianist, gave a recital Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall. He played: Prelude and Fugue, Franck-Bauer; Sonata in E flat, Beethoven; "Gretchen am Spinnrade" and "Morgenständchen," Schubert-Liszt; B minor Sonata, Chopin, and a group of miscellany.

On paper, an unexciting program; in performance, delightful. Mr. Orloff's unobtrusive manner; his fluent technique, placed always at the service of the composer; his lovely tone; his dynamic subtlety, above all his musicality, all go to make enjoyable whatever music he essays. One can imagine no more charming publication of the joyous Beethoven sonata. It was pleasant to find so much more of Schubert than of Liszt in the preparation of the two song transcriptions. It was possible to wish for more of the "Maestoso" in the first movement of the Chopin; but the other three movements were justly set forth. Of the miscellany, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Bumble-Bee" buzzes to but poor effect on the keyboard; it should have been left to the strings, where it belongs. Prokofieff's Toccata is an amusing tale too long in the telling.

A large audience was warmly appreciative. L. A. S.

### People's Symphony

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Thompson Stone, conductor, gave the second concert of the season, with Mrs. Marie Murray, contralto, as assisting artist. The program comprised the Overture to "The Bronze Horse," Auber; Symphony No. 4, Tchaikovsky; aria from "Orpheus," "I have lost my Eurydice," Gluck, and the Saint-Saëns "Phaeton."

An audience far too few in number listened with every evidence of pleasure to this program. The numbers were felicitously chosen and were well within the capabilities of the orchestra. The Overture to "The Bronze Horse" proved vastly entertaining—possibly more so than was the original intention of the composer; yet so naïve are the melodies, so ingenuous the harmonic progressions, that one may be forgiven an honest amusement.

The symphony was read in straightforward, careful manner, as is Mr. Stone's way with symphonic works. Mrs. Marie Murray, who appeared as soloist, replaced Mme. Wieder, and the orchestra should be congratulated upon securing so capable a singer upon such short notice. Mrs. Murray was recalled many times.

### "Il Trovatore"

The San Carlo Grand Opera Company closed its two-weeks engagement at the Boston Opera House on Saturday night with a performance of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" which for general excellence in ensemble stands as one of the best the company has offered. Mr. Peroni conducted, and received during the evening several demonstrations of appreciation from an audience which justly recognized the untiring enthusiasm with which he has devoted himself to his task.

Although Manrico (Mr. Pasquale Ferrara) is the major figure of the score, Leonora (Miss Alida Vane) and Asucena (Mme. Rose Zulalian) rather ran away with the show Saturday night. Miss Vane was vocally fit and dramatically adequate, while Mme. Zulalian, who made her operatic début in Boston, gave a movingly authentic portrayal as the harassed gypsy. Her voice is well adapted to the rôle and she sings with confidence. Her success was unmistakable.

Mr. Ferrara, in fine voice, sang fervently and received the applausive approval of the audience, but was not so convincing. Nor was Mr. Thomas entirely happy as the Count. Had he found it possible to make his intonation more secure, his performance would have given greater pleasure. The remaining parts were satisfactorily cast. G. M. S.

### "Faust"

It was Gounod's "Faust," instead of his previously announced "Romeo et Juliette," that the San Carlo company presented on Saturday afternoon. They presented it, however, with a cast differing in important respects from that which had sung the same opera the week before. Mr. Amund Sjovik's splendid Mefistofeles once again powerfully dominated the scene, with an impersonation still more richly imagined and more vividly realized than before, and with his darkly brilliant voice under better control—though his highest tones might be freer. Miss Marion Selee was again a fluttery and amusing Martha; Miss Bernice Schalker's wholly delightful Siebel again proved her a charming singer and a sprightly actress; the rôle of Wagner was once more played ably by Mr. Fausto Bozza

But in place of Miss Alida Vane Mme. Bianca Saroya played Marguerite. Her voice is perhaps a shade too weighty for the part, yet it flexibly and sensitively traced the phrases of this graceful and familiar music, and did justice to both its pathos and, if not so easily, its ingenuousness.

Faust was sung by Mr. Louis Sherman, a young American tenor newly returned from Italy. He displayed an agreeable voice of light caliber, rather lacking in resonance in its middle and lower registers, but endowed with pure and ringing high tones. He was well received.

Mr. Stephan Kozakevitch, relieving the industrious Mr. Valle, was an interesting and plausible Valentine.

The orchestra under Mr. Peroni's firm and sensitive hand again did justice to Gounod's score. An audience of moderate size responded warmly. S. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# Slow Up on Curves, Ryan Asks Drivers

Increased care in driving on wet pavements and reduced speed on curves was demanded by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in his weekly message to automobilists. He reported 31 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week, the worst seven-day showing in the State's history. Pedestrians also were cautioned against indifference to their own safety in crossing the streets.

Despite the poor week's record, however, Mr. Ryan still entertains high hopes of a reduction in fatalities for the year as compared to last year. To date, 720 fatalities have occurred as compared to 763 for the previous year. Last week's toll was 10 greater than in the corresponding week of a year ago.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House during the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Robert B. Bowman, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. C. J. Fisher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward Guy, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Cathrine B. Santer.
Mrs. Ruth E. Freyberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leroy W. Davis, Amherst, N. H.
Robert C. Davis, Amherst, N. H.
Mrs. Anne W. Cunningham, Lowell, Mass.
Miss Elida Townley, Plainfield, N. J.
Arthur T. Townley, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. Dudley M. Vieth, Rye, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen de M. Lister, Rye, N. Y.
Mrs. F. H. Thurston, Cambridge, Mass.
W. R. Thurston, Cambridge, Mass.
Thomas L. Leishman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. M. H. Ashton, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie L. King, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Mary M. Shanoh, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Lessie L. Kemp, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Esther Symes, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Phoebe Goepfert, College Point, N. Y.
Mrs. Margarette Fiske, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Mrs. Phyllis Hartwell, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Irene Hartwell Sanford, New York, N. Y.
Harold M. Sanford, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella M. Waugh, Westfield, N. J.
Miss S. E. Bard, Beacon, N. Y.
Miss Mary Lange, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Mary Kearney, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Eva M. Lefebure, Westfield, N. J.
Miss Emma Ahrens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bowen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. S. Elizabeth Philipp, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise Phillips, North Windham, Conn.
Walter C. Phillips, North Windham, Conn.
Mrs. D. C. Philipp, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Lena Herrmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. John E. Siekels, West Nyack, N. Y.
Miss Eleanor Page, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elizabeth Page Simms, Blauvent, N. Y.
Anne Page Leete, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marie S. Lindhe, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Vera Claussen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Laura D. Osterhandt, Saugatuck, Conn.
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pulver, Great Barrington, Mass.
Mrs. Mary C. Moller, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Miss Emily Bostwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Maude C. Kauffman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Jessie C. Jones, Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Mrs. Marietta C. Davis, Amherst, N. H.
Mrs. Harriett L. Mitchell, Salisbury, Conn.
George H. Mitchell, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna L. Fleischer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. J. E. Brown, Highland, N. Y.
Mrs. Mollie C. Tompkins, Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. William Watkinson, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. C. L. Swanson, Maplewood, N. J.
C. L. Swanson, Maplewood, N. J.
Mrs. J. Schneider, South Orange, N. J.
J. Schneider, South Orange, N. J.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Helen I. Goodsell, Stratford, Conn.
Martha I. Scribner, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Ralph C. Goodsell, Stratford, Conn.
Ralph C. Goodsell, Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Katherine L. Du Bois, Stratford, Conn.
Miss Agatha Hayden, Norfolk, Va.
Harry D. Wecksler, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Miss Bonnie Cashin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Olivia Burgess, Bridgeport, Conn.
Maude W. Burgess, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Rose Mary Gerhard, White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma P. Hawkins, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Harmon, Springfield, N. H.
Winifred Darrah, Concord, N. H.
Sidney Darrah, Concord, N. H.

## *He Dishes Out Color and Form*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

KOKWAN KOJOH, JAPANESE PAINTER, AT WORK

On Way Home After Completion of Journey Around the World Taken Leisurely in the Past Eight Years.

Mr. Kojoh, recently in Los Angeles, studied with several famous Japanese teachers and adheres to the ancient traditional style of these people. He paints in all lands and of all peoples and of many subjects, including the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, but the Japanese influence is always present.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy; Church Edifice, 20 Greenleaf Street, 8.

Boston Public Library: Program commemorating Thanksgiving Day and closing Washington Bicentennial observance, Mayor James M. Curley, speaker, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

University Players: Presentation of mystery comedy, "Set a Thief," Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:30.

Musical Guild of Boston: Song recital by Miss Grace Leslie, contralto, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8:15.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Phi Mu Gamma Sorority: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Legion Auxiliary meeting, Legion Hall, 8:15.

Boston Social Union: "Students' Night," reception and dinner: Dr. Henry Howard of New York, speaker, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 5:30.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Lowell Institute: Opening lecture in series, "Man's Place in the Universe," by Mr. Julian Huxley, of King's College, University of London, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Round Table meeting, illustrated lecture on the Grand Tetons, 3 Joy Street, 8.

DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templars: Annual Inspection, Masonic Temple, 7:15.

**Theaters**

Plymouth—"Whistling in the Dark," 8:15.
State—"Prosperity," film. At 12:55, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:45 p. m.

**Music**

Copley-Plaza Hotel—Grace Leslie, contralto, 8:30.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Christian Symbolism, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

M. I. T. Student Branch, American Society of Mechanical Engineers: First in series of talks, "Headwater Control and Dam Equipment," by Mr. C. E. Anderson.

Women's International League for peace and Freedom: Annual Thanksgiving Food Sale, 6 Byron Street, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Women's Republican Club: Talk on "Corsica, Isle of Beauty," by Mrs. William E. Chenery, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Harvard University: Closing lecture of series, "Russian Church Architecture," by Kenneth J. Conant, Fogg Museum, 4:30. Open to public.

Massachusetts Division of the Blind: Sale of articles made by sightless, former Lee Higginson office, Clarendon and Boylston Street, all day, through Saturday.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

"Current Events" lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices National Civic Federation, Longwood Cricket Club, Hammond Street, Brookline, 11.

American Pictures Corporation: Showing and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting and speaking program, 12:30.

Shrine luncheon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Perry Kindergarten Normal School: Afternoon reception, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3:30.

Massachusetts Civic League: Luncheon meeting; address, "What Can the Citizen Do Inside the State House?" by Mr. William E. Mullins, of Boston Herald, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

George W. Brown Hall: Sale of articles, benefit South Boston Neighborhood House, all day.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting; address, "Aviation," by Lieut.-Col. Louis E. Boutwell, Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, 10 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Boston Public Library: Louisa M. Alcott Centennial exhibit of books and pictures, through Dec. 6.

**Theaters**

State—"Prosperity," 12:55, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:45 p. m.

**Music**

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; 18th century French ornament; Paine collection of Chelsea porcelains; Continental silver; ship models; German and Netherlands engravings of the 15th century.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, The Fenway**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

**Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy St. and Broadway, Cambridge**—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Loan exhibition of French and Italian drawings and water colors of the 18th century. Through month of November. Exhibition of modern woodcuts, Nov. 23 to Dec. 23.

**Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge**—General exhibitions of Teutonic art.

**Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain**—Open free week days, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Oil paintings by Henry Curtis Ahl of Boston in museum lecture hall through November. Also: Early American History Exhibit—Embroideries, models, paintings, and costumes and customs of India. American dolls of eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

**Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Treasure Room**—First editions of Milton. Through Nov. 30. Exhibition Room—Louisa M. Alcott Centennial Exhibition of books and pictures. Through Dec. 4.

**West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, 131 Cambridge Street**—Original illustrations by twenty-five American artists for 1932 books for the young. Through Dec. 3.

**Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street**—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Huestis. Through Nov. 30.

**Boston City Club, Ashburton Place**—Etchings of dogs by Margaret Kirmse. Through Nov. 21.

**Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street**—Pencil drawings by Faith F. Jones. Through Nov. 28.

**The Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street**—Prints and photographs, illustrating the first century and a quarter of the Athenæum's history. Through Dec. 20.

**Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue**—An exhibition of photography. Also pieces of modern furniture. Through Dec. 1.

**Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street**—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Forain and others.

**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Pastel of Flowers, by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 3.

**Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square**—Recent etchings in color of Oriental themes, by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through Nov. 30.

**Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton**—Oil and charcoal portraits and bookplates by Patricia Marshall Tate (no closing date given).

**Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—Drawings of Tudor England and Rural France by Samuel Chamberlain. Through Nov. 30.

**Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Street**—Oils, water colors and drawings by Rodney J. Burn. Paintings by Miss Helen Stein. Erica Karawina, Metal sculpture. Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Nov. 21.

**Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest." Both through month of November.

**Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street**—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

**Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street**—Paintings in oil by H. L. Gerber. A mural composition by Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.

**Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street**—Seascapes and landscapes in oils by Oscar Anderson, wood-carvings from Oberammergau, and sculpture by Raymond Porter. Through Dec. 5.

**Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street**—Mountain photography by Dr. K. Koike of Seattle. Through Nov. 30.

**Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street**—Leaves from the sketch book of Carl H. Nordstrom. Through Nov. 30.

**Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge**—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

**J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge**—Water colors and pencil drawings by Arthur J. Lawson.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—Paintings in oil by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 3.

**Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue**—Exhibition of sculpture by Martha Hood. Through Dec. 3.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Paintings and drawings by Ethel Thayer. Through Dec. 3.

**Germanic Museum, Harvard**—Paintings by Max Pechstein. Through Dec. 3.

**City Club Gallery, Ashburton Place**—Etchings by Lester Hornby. Through Dec. 5.

**Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets**—Exhibition by 13 selected graduates of Boston Art Schools. Through Dec. 3.

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight. Tuesday fair and colder; moderate to fresh west or northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight will be near 30.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday.

**Maine:** Fair and colder, except snow flurries in north and east portions, tonight; Tuesday fair and much colder.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Generally fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh west and northwest winds, strong at times over south portion and fair weather tonight and Tuesday, except rain or snow near Eastport tonight.

**Weather Outlook for the Week:** For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair Monday, rain Tuesday except snow or rain near Canadian border, then generally fair until Friday or Saturday, when rain is again indicated; cold Sunday night, rising temperature Monday and Tuesday, cooler middle of week, warmer by Friday.

### Official Temperatures

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 50 | 50 | Montreal | 28 | 28 |
| Bismarck | 22 | 30 | Nantucket | 42 | 46 |
| Boston | 36 | 42 | New Orleans | 50 | 64 |
| Buffalo | 36 | 40 | New York | 44 | 44 |
| Calgary | 23 | 32 | Norfolk, Va. | 40 | 48 |
| Charleston | 46 | 58 | North Platte | 32 | 56 |
| Chicago | 18 | 38 | Philadelphia | 40 | 42 |
| Cincinnati | 32 | 48 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 46 | 82 |
| Denver | 30 | 68 | Pittsburgh | 40 | 46 |
| Eastport, Me. | 34 | 42 | Portland, Me. | 28 | 40 |
| Hatteras | 54 | 56 | Raleigh | 38 | 54 |
| Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Nov.20 | .. 76 | 80 .. | St. Louis | 24 | 58 |
| | | | St. Paul | 12 | 30 |
| Helena, Mont. | 32 | 46 | Salt Lake City | 44 | 58 |
| Huron, S. D. | 12 | 34 | San Francisco | 50 | 68 |
| Jacksonville | 46 | 58 | SantaFe, N.M. | 32 | 58 |
| Kansas City | 28 | 54 | Seattle | 44 | 50 |
| Key West | 62 | 68 | Tampa | 48 | 60 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 82 | Washington | 38 | 46 |
| Memphis | 42 | 66 | Wichita, Kan. | 30 | 66 |
| Miami, Fla. | 54 | 54 | Williston, N.D. | 22 | 34 |

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, Nov. 21.
B—Maximum Nov. 20.

### High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:48 p. m.; Tuesday, 5:30 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.5 feet, 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

### CORK FORD PLANT TO STAY

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP) — Sir Percival Perry, chairman of the Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Nov. 18 denied reports which circulated earlier last week that the Ford plant at Cork, Ire., would close down. He issued the statement after a telephone conversation with Detroit.

### AIR SERVICE PLANNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21 (AP)—A projected high speed air service between Boston, Providence and New York was announced here yesterday by Mr. Clarence Chamberlin, trans-Atlantic flier, who conferred with state aviation officials on plans for use of the Rhode Island state air port at Hillsgrove as his Providence terminal.

## Advisers Appointed To Work Bureau

An advisory committee to the Boston state employment office has been appointed, according to an announcement today by Mr. Edwin S. Smith, commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. The appointment was cited as a part of a program to make the state employment offices more useful to employers. Mr. Walter H. Neaves, executive vice-president of the Home Loan Bank in Cambridge, was named chairman.

Other members of the committee include: Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway; David F. Edwards, president Saco-Lowell shops; A. Lincoln Filene, chairman of the board of William Filene's Sons Company; J. Arthur Moriarty, president Boston Central Labor Union; A. R. Newhall, president Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, and E. A. Johnson, president Boston Building Trades Council.

Commenting on the appointment of the committee, Mr. Smith declared executives are recognizing that the office may prove a factor in stabilizing work. Employment offices can do much to assure placing the right men in the right job, he believes. Vocational guidance, he cited as a function of these offices, especially when technological changes have deprived men of their jobs.

## MARKETING GROUP TO STUDY PLANNING

Economic planning, any system of which is bound to result in far-reaching changes in American business and the industrial structure, will be studied and analyzed by the New England section of the American Marketing Society, it is announced by Mr. Robert F. Elder, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the marketing organization. A winter program just prepared, calls for six meetings covering the subject thoroughly.

Prof. Samuel H. Cross, professor of Slavic languages at Harvard University, will address the society at the first meeting of the winter's program, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce tonight. The subject is "What About Marketing in Soviet Russia?"

## RAIL WORKERS SEEK TRUCK REGULATIONS

To aid in obtaining regulation of trucks and buses in competition with railroads, a Railroad Veterans' Unit of the Railroad Employees and Taxpayers Association of Massachusetts was formed last night at the annual meeting of the New England Association of Railroad Veterans in Boston.

Mr. P. J. Mullin was chosen president of the new unit. Mr. H. Bert Knowles of Gloucester, addressed the meeting on "Panama—the Canal, Railroad, Fruit Industry." More than 100 members of the association, from all parts of New England, were present.

# BEER VETO DUE BY HOOVER, IT IS SAID IN CAPITAL

## President Reported Not in Favor of Volstead Act Revision

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — No formal statement of President Hoover's views on prohibition are expected until his annual message, a fortnight hence, but meanwhile friends at the White House announced the President will probably veto a beer bill, if passed by the short session. This would end the matter for the session, since wets cannot muster votes to override a veto.

President Hoover favors orderly revision of the Eighteenth Amendment along constitutional lines, as described in his acceptance speech, it is said here, but, on the other hand, strongly opposes any type of legalized nullification, involving the return of intoxicants by tampering with the Volstead Act.

Mr. Hoover's two objections to restoration of beer by Volstead Act modification are understood to be, first, that it would have paved the way for the return of the unregulated saloon; and second, that it would remove federal control. Mr. Hoover's present position is said to follow closely the statement contained in the report of the Wickersham Commission on the subject in January, 1931.

In connection with the wet-dry discussion, a statement signed by Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, of the Methodist Board of Temperance and Miss Izora Scott of the W. C. T. U., as issued here declared that they "do not acknowledge the recent election as a verdict of the people on prohibition."

## LIVING SCALE RISES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Living conditions of natives in Central and South America have been bettered considerably by trade with the United States, Mr. Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Company, told members of the International Student Club at a meeting in Boston last night.

Mr. Cutter said that when he first visited the countries most of the natives lived in thatch cottages with dirt floors. Now, he continued, they have raised houses with screening and other conveniences. Their standards of living have been raised and they are more intelligent, consequently making better workmen, Mr. Cutter pointed out.

## TRADE GROUP MAPS AIR MAIL ROUTES

An air mail map and information sheet is being prepared by the committee on aviation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for assistance of business houses using the air mails, it is announced today at the chamber. Air mail is of real value to business, the committee says, "serving directly 165 cities in 44 states.

"Most of these are within 30 hours of Boston, and none is over 48 hours distant. Places not on an air mail route are served by rail from the nearest air mail field, seldom more than 12 hours away. Air mail travels at over 100 miles per hour, against about 30 by other means."

## Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:09 Organ Interlude.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Melody Maids.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters' Male Trio.
7:30 "Talking Turkey," Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 Bond Bakers' Revel: Neal O'Hara; Eleanor Talcott; Grin and Bearit; Rines Orchestra.
8:30 Mansfield Singers.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 Keene's Hill Billies.
9:45 "Hum and Strum"; vocal.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
10:30 p. m.—NBC, "Thomas Edison's Radio Tube of 1883."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, George Olsen's Orchestra.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Angrimur Valagils, baritone.
5:15 Strachan-Andrews Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Harry Taylor, tenor.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 Spratt's dog chat.
8:45 Ethel Grenier, songs.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Frank Munn.
10:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
10:30 NBC, "Modification of the Volstead Act," Rep. James M. Beck.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Three Smiles, vocal trio.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Bob Emery's Harmonicarists.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, female trio.
7:45 Political talk; music.
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Ruby Newman's orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," Mystery.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Melody Mart; organ.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnybones; vocal trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Al Moore's Jolly Tars.
7:45 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:00 The Ossipers.
8:15 "Thanksgiving Day," Mayor Curley, from Boston Public Library.
9:15 "Hill Billy George."
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
10:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

### *Tomorrow's Features*

**WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:05 p. m.—Piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Recorded music.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:15 p. m.—Recorded music.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—Westinghouse Musical Clock.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels; Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio music.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.

**WAAB**

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; Lily Matison and Philip Frank, violinists.

### WEATHER BUREAU FOR FLIERS

HILLSGROVE, R. I., Nov. 21 (AP)—A United States Weather Bureau observation station will be established at the Rhode Island state air port here within a few weeks to aid in obtaining reliable weather information for fliers, according Mr Harry T. Bodwell, chairman of the state air port commission.

It will be appreciated if you will ask for

**Wilhoite's**

PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES

"MIGHTY-GOOD" Combination Peanut and Cheese
"3 W's" Toasted Whole Wheat Sandwich
"JUS-T-NUF" "DEE-LITE-FUL"
"PLEN-TI-FUL" "KAKE-O-FIGS"
Assortment #1 Sandwiches

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Quality is our motto

PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## *Chrysanthemums Rule Tacoma Flower Show*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 21—With twice as great a display as last year the Pierce County Horticultural Society is holding its annual exhibit of chrysanthemums in the pavilion at Point Defiance Park, Tocoma.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the blooms is the success shown by amateur growers in producing garden varieties of "mums" that equal anything in the best-managed greenhouses, according to Mr. U. S. Lodge, president of the society.

## HARVARD AWARDS 298 SCHOLARSHIPS

Award of 298 scholarships to upper-classmen in Harvard College was announced this morning by the committee on scholarships. The awards, totaling $99,284, or an average of $330 for each student, have been based on high scholarship, each student holding a place on the "dean's list" or honor group.

This sum brings the total amount of funds available to undergraduates to approximately $275,000 for the year. Scholarship holders come from 32 states in the United States, and the District of Columbia, as well as from Canada, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. Massachusetts heads the list with 131 recipients.

## STUDENTS OF SEVEN COUNTRIES LISTED

Students from 33 states, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands and six other countries, are attending Simmons College, the annual register reveals. The other countries are Canada, China, Greece, Holland, Poland and Sweden. The student from the greatest distance is Miss Gertrude Pao, enrolled in the School of General Science, whose home address is Hangchow, China.

Sixty-five colleges and universities are represented in the graduate division. Simmons leads with 11 graduates and is followed by Radcliffe with 10, Wellesley and Wheaton with nine each.

## PHONOGRAPH TO AID SOBRIETY IN FRANCE

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS—Temperance workers in France have enlisted a new ally in their struggle against alcoholism—the phonograph. For the first time, a record containing anti-alcoholic propaganda has been issued here.

This first French "anti-alcoholic disk" has been recorded under the auspices of the Ligue Française de l'Enseignement, an educational organization. It has on one side an address by M. Maurice Garçon, well-known French lawyer, and on the other a monologue by the famous humorist, M. Georges de la Fouchardière.

## Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

JACKSONVILLE—Thursdays, biweekly, beginning Nov. 24, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jacksonville, direction Committee on Publication for Florida.

STEVENS POINT, Mich.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 5, 6 and 7, 12:45-1:00 p. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m., auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, direction Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Paducah, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, auspices Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, auspices Christian Science Churches and Societies of Colorado, direction Committee on Publication for Colorado.

# HOOVER TO PUT DEBT DATA UP TO ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1)

islative advisers, called first for moderate tariffs and liberal trade policies, and demanded policies which "while disclaiming economic internationalism would challenge economic nationalism and pursue a sane, liberal, middle course in the conduct of our domestic and international economic affairs."

These views are held to be typical of the policies which Congress, under appropriate leadership, from President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt, would enthusiastically follow.

Czechoslovakia today joined the debtor countries who are asking for suspension of the Dec. 15 payments and a reëxamination of further obligations.

## Eliot Wadsworth to Help Clear Up Foreign Loans

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP) — Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed to serve on the League Loans Committee which is seeking to clear up defaulted foreign loans which had the sanction of the League of Nations, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Wadsworth is the first American to be named to the committee which is seeking to bring about full coöperation among all creditors of countries which received the moral support of the League of Nations in obtaining international loans.

Other new members of the committee are Dr. D. Crena de Iongh of the Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij of Amsterdam and Dr. G. Bianchini of the Associazione Technica Bancaria Italiana, Milan.

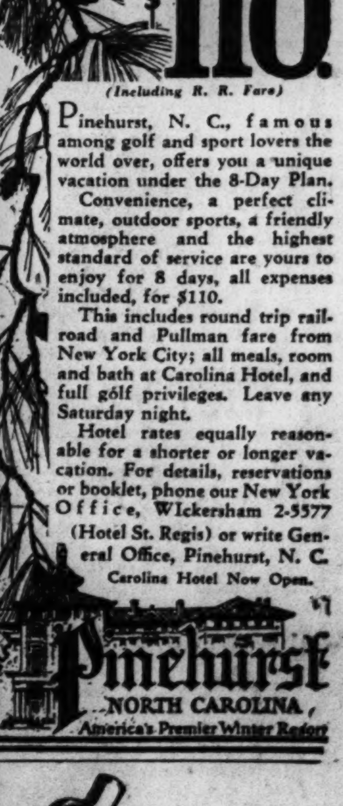
## Garner Hurries Back For Debt Conference

UVALDE, Texas, Nov. 21 (AP)—Vice-President-Elect Garner, still Speaker of the House until March 4, was headed for the National Capital today where he was reported to have been invited by President Hoover for a conference on war debts between the Chief Executive and Congressional leaders.

Mr. Garner postponed a hunting trip to return to Washington earlier than he had planned. Mrs. Garner accompanied him. They left before dawn Sunday, motored to San Antonio and boarded a train.

### METHODISTS ELECT BOARD

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP) — The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church Nov. 18 reëlected its principal officers. Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president, and Dr. Frank A. Horne, vice-president, were named for one-year terms.



# JAPANESE-MADE ELECTRIC LAMPS FLOOD AMERICA

## Tests Show Nippon Lamps More Costly to Operate Than American

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Penna. — Taking cognizance of the reported dumping of approximately 80,000,000 Japanese-made electric light bulbs on the American market during the past year, the University of Pittsburgh's department of electrical engineering has completed tests which show it costs $1.10 more to operate a 50-watt Japanese lamp during its life of 1000 hours than to operate a similar American-made lamp.

Although the Japanese lamps are selling in American stores for 10 cents—approximately one-half as much as American lamps—Prof. H. E. Dyche, head of the department of electrical engineering, under whose supervision the tests were made, said that "if the American people were able to obtain Japanese lamps free of charge, it would cost them 90 cents more per 50-watt lamp to burn them than it would to use an American-made lamp for which the purchase price is 20 cents."

Six 50-watt American and six Japanese lamps were purchased in one of Pittsburgh's chain stores for the purpose of the test.

The final results showed that for the same amount of light, the consumer's electric light bill would be 44 per cent higher when using the Japanese lamps. Expressed in another way, the power consumption of the Japanese lamp is 1.63 watts per candle power, while that of the American-made lamp is but 1.13 watts per candle power.

"Based on a nominal life of 1000 hours and an average rate of 5 cents per kilowatt hour," Professor Dyche said, "the energy consumed in the life of the American lamp costs $2.50, and since the Japanese lamp consumes 44 per cent more energy for the same light, its energy cost is $3.60, or $1.10 more than that of the American lamp."

Figures have been also advanced to show that Japan has encroached upon the American Christmas tree light business to a great degree. Imports of these "midget" lights in 1928 were 27 per cent of the domestic consumption, it has been reported. The General Electric Company sells approximately 34,000,000 of the lamps in the United States and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company about 12,000,000.

It has been estimated that approximately 54,000,000 Japanese Christmas tree lamps will be imported this year.

As a result of the Japanese dumping, the General Electric Company has closed its Cleveland small lamp factory, consolidated its Newark factory with a "large" lamp factory and last month suspended operations in its "small" lamp factory in Buffalo.

## Manchus Holding Big Area in North

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Japanese position in Northwest Manchuria was becoming increasingly difficult today with roughly one-fourth of the new state of Manchukuo in the hands of insurgent Chinese.

Gen. Su Ping-wen, who formerly was a member of the new Manchukuo régime, revolted recently, and with the help of some 30,000 other Chinese irregulars took a vast area that lies against the Soviet border.

The Japanese Army, however, is pouring reënforcements into the northern area, preparing to attack General Su.

Meanwhile, Chinese irregulars continued to menace other areas, resorting to incendiarism. It is estimated that the Japanese have lost at least $1,000,000 worth of airplanes in Mukden and elsewhere through arson.

## Farmers' Problem Called by McAdoo As Most Pressing

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mr. William G. McAdoo, Senator-elect from California, believes the United States may have to "forget some hoary formulas" of government in restoring the purchasing power of the farmer and bringing prosperity back.

Asked to name the most pressing subject to be considered by the next Administration, the former Secretary of the Treasury answered without hesitation, "agriculture."

The first Democratic Senator California has had in 12 years, disclaimed any thought of speaking for the incoming Administration.

"I am convinced that legislation in behalf of the farmer is possible," he said. "We attempt to take care of other business, why not agriculture?"

"The present tariff duty on wheat is merely a gesture," he said. "The farmer receives no benefit from it, for the simple reason that no means have been provided for transferring to his pocket the paper protection thus offered to him."

## Stimson Awaiting League's Action

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, declared today that none of the influential official Americans now in Geneva, including Mr. Norman H. Davis, delegate to the arms conference and Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, member of the Lytton commission, are representing the American Government.

What the American Government will do depends upon what the League Council and Assembly do, unless a peculiar opportunity should give Washington a chance to take the lead. But for the Department of State to go far ahead of the international sponsors of the Lytton report is held to entail too much difficulty with Japan to be worthy of consideration. The American policy, therefore, is one of eager support rather than of advance.

It is not believed here that the Democratic administration will or can follow a very different course. Mr. Stimson seems to have undivided national support, and his Democratic successor is expected to follow identic lines.

When Japan charges that its action in Manchuria is patterned after American action in Panama and elsewhere, there is one answer given out in State Department circles. That is: "What happened in Panama was before the Nine Power treaty and the Kellogg pact were signed. What happened in Manchuria was on top of a specific promise to do otherwise."

## PRIZES FOR ACTING AWARDED FILM STARS

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 21 (AP)—Two legitimate stage stars, Mr. Fredric March and Miss Helen Hayes, have been awarded the film industry's highest honors for the 1931-1932 season.

To March went the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award for having given the best performance by an actor during the season, and to Miss Hayes the honor for the best performance by an actress.

## DRINKWATER MAKES DISARMAMENT PLEA

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—A stirring plea for world peace and reduction of armaments "by united force on the part of peoples of the world" was made by Mr. John Drinkwater, British poet and playwright, in an address at Columbia University today.

"The people of the earth should not rest until, by whatever influence they can command, they have made it imperative for every government in the world to ascertain the places where preparation is being made for war," he said. "There is no nation that can hope to survive another war without demoralization from which recovery might well take generations."

## Marconi to Aid Research Program

ROME, Nov. 21 (AP)—Signor Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless, told the National Research Council Nov. 19 that arrangements had been made with the Aeronautical and Navy Departments for simultaneous studies of penetrating rays, the stratosphere and depths of the sea.

Speaking before the general assembly of the council in the presence of the Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, the noted inventor said these departments had agreed to pursue these studies. Only recently Marconi told the Society for Advancement of Science that Italy was embarking on a program of scientific research on a vast scale. He specified ultra-sounds, ultra-red rays, long distance control of motors, and other subjects.

Signor Marconi further disclosed that concrete proposals were being elaborated for the use of solid fuels for auto-traction in the transport, industrial and agricultural fields to relieve Italy of the necessity of importing petroleum.

## Cheer Lodge Aids New York Jobless

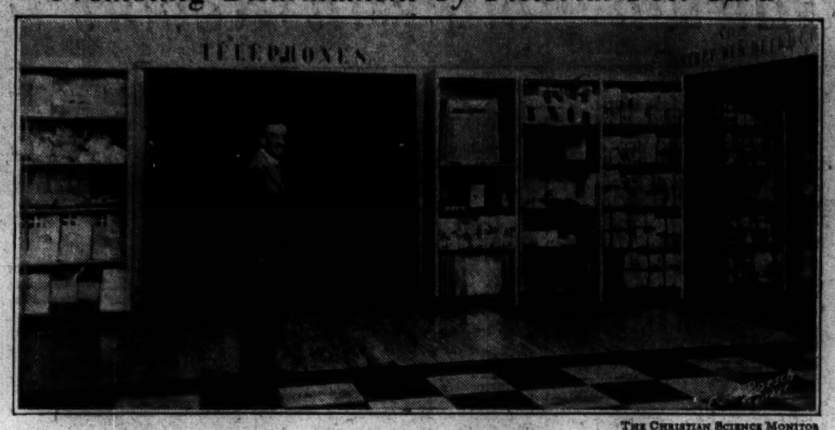
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Cheer Lodge, in East Sixth Street, a free recreational center where unemployed men gathered to play indoor games, read or write, was an innovation in Salvation Army work during the past year. About 800 or 900 men availed themselves of the club's facilities daily, according to a report on unemployment emergency relief work carried on by the organization, made public today.

In addition to a library, a writing room, and several rooms fitted up for indoor games, there are rooms where the men may shave, press their clothing, shine their shoes and generally smarten themselves up before going out to look for work. An experienced official is in charge of the club.

The Salvation Army's free employment bureaus for men and women listed 26,895 applications for employment and found permanent or temporary work for 11,507 persons during the year, the report said.

## Promoting Disarmament by Pictorial Post Card




THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOMEN'S GROUP HOPES TO SELL 100,000 OF THESE TO FINANCE CAMPAIGN

Photograph Taken at Geneva Shows Mr. Arthur Henderson, Conference Chairman, With Part of the 12,000,000 Petitions Presented by Women at One of the Opening Sessions.

## Women at Geneva Helped by Norway

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA—A gift of 2000 Norwegian crowns ($336) has been handed by the Nobel Institute of Norway to the disarmament committee of the Women's International Organizations in Geneva in recognition of the committee's work for peace since it was set up in September, 1931.

The money was voted by the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament. It is not to be placed in the general funds of the organizations. It has reached Geneva just in time to finance a scheme which, involving the production, distribution, and sale of an attractive postcard, will, if successful, keep the committee in funds for the full duration of the Disarmament Conference.

The postcard chosen for distribution presents a picture of Mr. Arthur Henderson, the conference chairman, standing at one end of the new Disarmament Building of the League of Nations with behind him—housed in rows and protected by glass doors—those 12,000,000 petitions which were signed through the efforts of the women's organizations, and presented during the early days of the Disarmament Conference.

## Credit Men Note Collection Gains

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Nationwide betterment in sales and credit conditions are reported by Credit and Financial Management, official publication of the National Association of Credit Men, today.

For the second consecutive month five cities in both the sales and collections classifications report conditions as being "good." The continuing betterment in the report, however, is brought about by the large number of cities which report conditions as being "fair." In the October survey 41 per cent of the correspondents noted "fair" collections and 49 per cent "fair" sales. In the current survey 51 per cent find collections "fair" and 56 per cent place sales in the same classification.

Fort Smith, Ark., takes the honors in the survey by reporting both collections and sales in its surrounding territory as "good," but New York State comes through with the best record, having Albany in the "good" sales column and both New Rochelle and New York City in the "good" collection column.

## Two Ships to Start On Maiden Voyages

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Two new steamships are scheduled to leave this port within a few days on their maiden voyages to Central and South America and the Pacific coast. They are the Colombia, of the Colombian Line, which will leave here on Nov. 24 for Haiti, Jamaica, Colombia and Panama, and the Santa Rosa, of the Grace Line, which steams from here on Nov. 26 for Savannah, Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, California, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle.

The Colombia arrived here yesterday afternoon from the hands of her builders at Newport News with Mr. C. H. C. Pearsall, vice-president and general manager of the line, and a large party of steamship men on board. The vessel is the first of two 10,000-ton sister ships to be built in the company's $5,000,000 construction program. Its sister ship, the Haiti, is scheduled to enter the service on Dec. 22.

The Santa Rosa is the first of four new $5,000,000 steamships which the Grace Line is scheduled to build. She left here yesterday morning on a trial run to the Delaware Capes and up the Delaware River to Philadelphia. Her return trip to New York is scheduled to start from Philadelphia on Wednesday morning.

## Columbia Dean Tests Education By Social Needs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The relation of education to the modern machine age and a sharp attack on what he termed democratic social injustice, are high lights of the annual report by Dr. William F. Russell, dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, submitted today to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, made public today.

"The forked roads lie ahead," Dean Russell says. "Down one branch lies the planned civilization autocratically arranged to curb the self-interest of ignorant man. Down the other lies democracy, hoping to achieve the same results by education. Which road will America take?

"Until this question is answered, we cannot plan a system of education suited to the needs of society, nor can we properly train the teachers that the future will need."

Dean Russell asserts that the supreme problem in education is to discover how it can be adapted to modern conditions, and pleads that all learning and research be directed toward the solution of this problem.

## Grange to Meet In Idaho in 1933

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Nov. 21 (AP)—Idaho was selected as the 1933 convention state of the National Grange as that group continued its sixty-sixth annual convention here today. The city will be selected later.

Selection of Idaho was made by the assembly, the Grange's legislative body. The time of the convention will be held, the assembly announced, "about this time of the year." The invitation for the Grange to hold its next meeting in Idaho came from Mr. W. W. Neal of Boise City.

Mr. Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, N. Y., master of the Empire State Grange and a member of the New York State Power Authority, was reelected one of three members of the National Grange executive committee.

### TARIFF CHANGE ASKED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—Revision of the Brazilian tariff laws was requested by the Foreign Chambers of Commerce in a memorial presented to the Government through the Foreign Office Nov. 19.

## Phonograph Records to Preserve Dialects of Great Britain and Ireland

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—A move has been made by the British Drama League to preserve by means of phonograph records the most distinctive dialects of the English language in Great Britain and Ireland. The league holds that in an age of standardization the process has already begun which may end in the extinction of those local variants of idiom and dialect which have heretofore enriched and vitalized English speech.

With a minimum of 100 subscribers the league has arranged to have a set of 24 double-sided disks made which will be sold only to subscribers for £3 3s. The 24 disks will be divided as to 17 for England, four for Scotland, and one each for Wales, the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland.

Each record will start with a short monologue comprising in the shortest possible space all the sounds in the English phonetic alphabet. This standard passage is followed by a typical poem or prose passage from traditional literature of the district by a chosen speaker selected for his, or her, known ability in the dialect concerned.

### PANAMA CONSULAR CHANGES

PANAMA CITY, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—The appointment of Señor Gonzalo Lopez Fabrega to succeed Mr. Enoch Adams as Panamanian Consul-General in New York was announced Nov. 18.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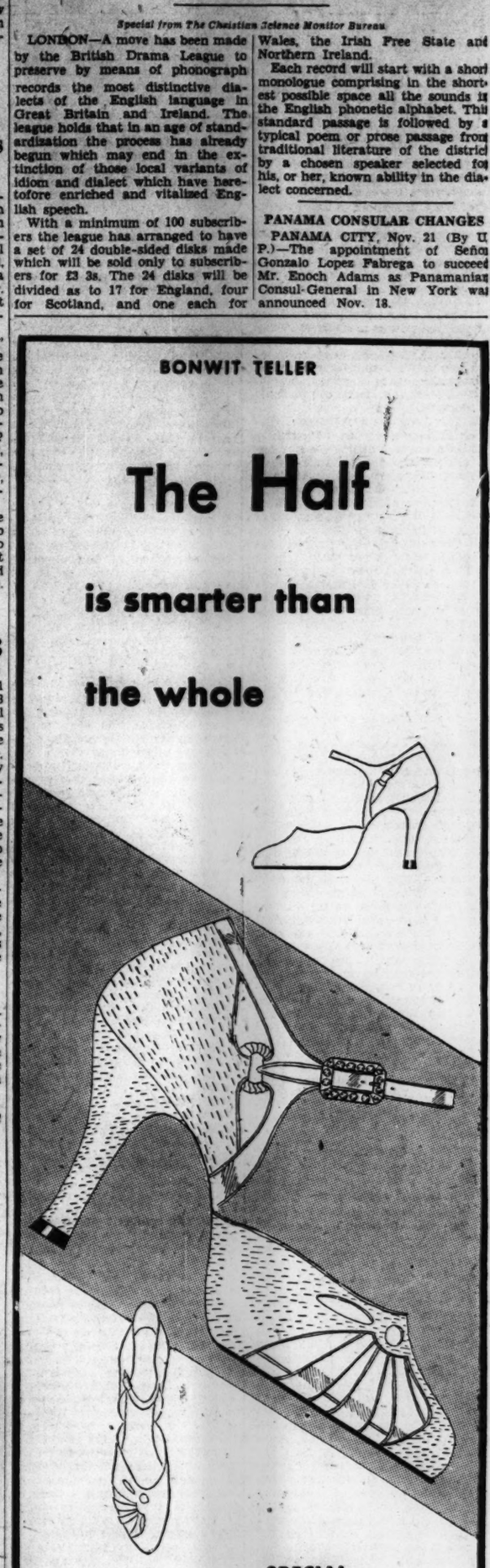
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# Japanese Defend Their Manchurian Policy in Report to League of Nations

The following is the Japanese official summary of the Tokyo Government's observations on the report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the resolution of Dec. 10, 1931, of the Council of the League of Nations, as issued through the Japanese Consulate-General in New York:

**Introduction**

The Japanese Government express sincere appreciation of the endeavors made by the members of the Commission to make themselves acquainted with the details of a very delicate and complicated situation which presents many unfamiliar and novel features. They indicate, however, that, owing to the shortness of the time available, the Commission could only acquire a superficial impression; and that, in particular, it is felt that if the Commission had visited other parts of the country, especially South China, their optimism regarding the Chinese situation would have been considerably modified.

The Japanese Government disclaim any intention of entering into a meticulous criticism of details in the report, which they recognize furnishes a valuable compendium of events. They limit themselves to the formulation of certain observations on matters of capital importance.

They have not the remotest intention of casting any reflection on the conscientious nature of the report. But they feel that the comparative weight to be attached to the evidence has been wrongly estimated. It is apparent on the face of the report that its findings are based on newspaper articles, letters of casual correspondents and private conversations, as well as on authenticated official material; and the right of elucidating the degree of credit which attaches to this miscellaneous evidence must be reserved.

It is used invariably against Japan, and this is particularly noticeable in the sections of the report which deal with the incident of Sept. 18 and with the establishment of the independent state of Manchukuo. In the former case, it leads to a complete misconstruction of the motives which actuated the Japanese armed forces, and, in the latter case, to the presentation of suggestions for the future government of Manchukuo, which are consistent neither with the tenor of the remainder of the report nor with the realities of the situation.

After these preliminary remarks, the introduction closes with a disclaimer of any such bitter feeling toward the Chinese people as a whole, as is suggested by some passages of the report. Japan looks forward to ages of prosperous and friendly coöperation between the two peoples.

## CHAPTER I

### CHINA

**A. General Survey**

The Japanese Government acknowledge that the Report contains many conclusions, flowing for the most part from observed facts. But these observations and conclusions are enveloped in a mist of optimism, the glamour of which is certain to be misleading to anyone who does not know the true facts.

The commission appears to be surprised by such statements as that "China is not an organized State" (p. 17), and that "China is in a condition of complete chaos and incredible anarchy" (p. 17). They call attention to "an altogether different attitude that was taken at the time of the Washington Conference by all the participating Powers," when in fact conditions were bad then, they are worse now. That most of the many contending factions, from which the National Government at Nanking secure no obedience, may aim at the ideal of a united China, of which each thinks to be the master, is possible enough; but that does not make China united, as the Report seems to suppose.

At the time of the Washington Conference, it was possible to hope for an early restoration of unity and peace to China. Events have belied that hope. The struggles of rival militarists have become ingrained and endemic; the situation is wholly different from that of 1922.

The Japanese Government proceed to cite several passages in which the Report in emphatic and unqualified terms records the prevalence of violent upheavals and dissensions in China, forcing the Central Government to fight for its very existence, and culminating in the statement that "not even the semblance of unity could be preserved' . . . "when powerful war lords concluded alliances amongst themselves and marched their armies against Nanking," in a contest which in their eyes was "never an act of rebellion," but "simply a struggle for supremacy, . . ." (p. 17). It is asked how these statements can be reconciled with others in the Report—e. g., that "the central authority is not at least openly repudiated" (p. 17). The struggles between rival war lords are very far from having come to an end—several actual examples of this are cited, including the strife between Liu Wen-Hui and Liu Hsiang in Szechuan, which no efforts on the part of the Central Government have been able to terminate. Further, there now exists the formidable Communist movement, which the Report admits has "become an actual rival of the National Government," possessing "its own law, army and Government, and its own territorial sphere of action" (p. 23).

Upon this rapid review of the "disruptive forces," the continually controlling character of which the Report duly recognizes, it is the conviction of the Japanese Government that, contrary to the view expressed in the Report that "considerable progress has in fact been made" since the date of the Washington Conference, an impartial examination will show that the condition of China is in fact much worse.

**B. Anti-Foreign Activities in China**

The admision of the report is quoted to the effect that the progress of China has been "hampered by the virulence of the anti-foreign propaganda which has been pursued" (p. 18). The commission remark that this propaganda is especially notable in two directions—viz.: in the matter of boycotts and anti-foreignism in the schools. As the detailed discussion of these two matters is dissevered in the report, the Japanese Government shows that it is necessary, in order to appreciate the situation properly, to coördinate them, and to exhibit them as manifestations of one underlying spirit of hostility.

The National Government, permeated by acute anti-foreign feeling, are working earnestly to instill a virulent hatred of foreigners into the minds of the younger generation. Fifty millions of young Chinese are growing up under the influence of violent ideals, constituting a terrific problem for the future. The Nanking Government are doing their best to foster this alarming process, as is evident from the Report, which observes that "a perusal of the textbooks used in the schools leaves the impression on the mind of a reader that their authors have sought to kindle patriotism with the flame of hatred, and to build up manliness upon a sense of injury," (p. 15)—and shows how the result has already been to induce the students to engage in violent activities.

**Boycotts Question**

In the same way the Report recognizes that the Chinese boycotts have been the definite expression of a hostile attitude on the part of China toward Japan, and that they are consequently detrimental to friendly relations between those countries both from a psychological and from a material point of view. This confirms what the Japanese Government have always maintained; but they would add that the boycott has taken on the special feature in China of being employed as an instrument of national policy and as a lever by which to extort from other nations the abandonment of treaty rights. They concur with the Report in holding the Nationalist Party responsible for the boycotts, but they point out that it is not a mere political party in the Occidental sense, but a constitutional state organ, for whose acts the National Government must be responsible.

Returning to the necessity for coördinating these quasi-hostile activities of educational propaganda and the boycott, the Japanese Government emphasize the fact, not brought out in the Report, that they are only two phases of one underlying phenomenon, the anti-foreign policy of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government. It is this avowed policy of theirs which has contributed to alarm foreign powers, and increased their reluctance to surrender the rights which constitute at the moment their only protection. The Report recognizes that the Kuomintang and its "demands" have "introduced to the nationalism of China an additional and abnormal tinge of bitterness against all foreign influences," (p. 18), but this is to understate the case.

The Kuomintang party have time and again announced as their basic foreign policy the abolition of foreign rights and the unilateral denunciation of "unequal" treaties. They have repeatedly pledged themselves to the public to carry out this policy. They have carried legislation putting their principles into practice. Their law of Dec. 28, 1929, provided for the abolition of exterritorial rights as from Jan. 1, 1930, and in January, 1930, they announced their intention of abolishing exterritoriality by other than diplomatic means unless a satisfactory settlement could be immediately arrived at, and in fact regulations were then issued for the administration of justice in the case of foreigners. It will be apparent, therefore, that foreigners and their rights in China were faced with serious dangers prior to Sept. 18, 1931.

And, as the Report observes, "Japan has suffered more than any other power from this lawless condition." (p. 23.)

**C. Abnormal Status of Foreigners**

The internal disintegration which lies at the very heart of the capital question of China, together with the state of constant insecurity to which the lives and property of foreigners are consequently exposed, the inculcation of hatred in the schools, and the anti-foreign propaganda among the adolescent; the perfected methods of boycott to be applied to foreigners of one nationality or another; the unilateral denunciation of treaties along with the rest of the measures derived from the theories of "revolutionary diplomacy"—all contribute to invest the problems which are presented by China, destitute as she is of a strong and united government, with an entirely special character, and prevent the application of usual methods of solution. Such anti-foreign characteristics as have been described—unparallelled elsewhere—have obliged foreign powers to maintain a system for the protection of their rights and interests at their own hand. They not only have extraterritorial rights, but police, and administer "concessions" in Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai and other cities, and maintain the necessary troops and ships to protect their rights directly by force of arms, nor is this an empty form. There have been many occasions on which these troops and vessels have been actively employed.

**Position of Foreign Powers**

It is thus clear that the position of foreign powers in China is an altogether exceptional one, without parallel in other parts of the world. The report itself admits that until the discrepancy between China's aspirations in the field of foreign relations and her ability to discharge the functions of a modern government in the sphere of domestic affairs has been removed, "the danger of international friction and of incidents, boycotts and armed interventions will continue." (p. 23).

The application of the "Peace Machinery," as constituted at present, encounters insuperable obstacles in regard to such a country. The abnormal conditions prevailing in China, and the fact that the powers refuse accordingly to modify the abnormal extraordinary institutions above mentioned, are sufficient proof of this.

## CHAPTER II

### MANCHURIA

**A. General Survey**

The Japanese Government remark on the failure of the commission to realize that Manchuria is not naturally and necessarily a part of China. They observe that, on the contrary, its union with China has only been temporary and accidental, and they quote the published opinion of M. Escarra, an adviser to the Nanking Government, in Le Chine et Le Droit International (p. 240), to the effect that the bond between the two was a "lien personal," due to the fact that the Manchus occupied the Chinese throne—a bond the basis of which disappeared with the fall of the Empire and which the Republic did little to strengthen. Even assuming that in this ambiguous post-Empire state of things Manchuria must be pronounced to have been for the moment duly incorporated with China—a large assumption—the fall of the United Republic in 1916 signalized the break-up of all unity of government in China.

None of the governments arising in that vast area had any title to supremacy over the rest, and the eventual establishment of a government at Nanking, and its recognition as a legitimate government by the powers, could not invest it with authority over regions such as Manchuria, which had never been subject to its sway. In point of fact, Chang Tso-lin never took orders from any of the various parties who from time to time seized authority in Peking, though he may have consulted their inclinations when it suited him to do so. "He seems," says the Report, "to have looked upon his relations with the government in the sense of a personal alliance" (p. 28), and it gives many instances of his independence.

**Chang's Attitude**

The Report, indeed, argues that in adopting this attitude "he did not mean to be independent of China" (p. 28-29), but in his declaration of May, 1922, to the foreign ministers in Peking, Chang Tso-lin plainly states that the Northeastern Provinces "are not recognized as territories of the Republic of China." His son, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, has adopted essentially the same attitude. As the Report says, his "relationship with the Central Government depended in all affairs . . . on voluntary coöperation." Orders or instructions requiring unquestioning obedience would not have been tolerated. Appointments or dismissals against the wishes of the Manchurian authorities were unthinkable" (p. 30). The Report thus clearly demonstrates the entire independence of Manchuria under the Changs from subjection to, or interference by, any Chinese Government.

**B. Misgovernment Under the Chang Dynasty**

The commission note, while they somewhat extenuate, the maladministration that prevailed under the Changs. Their statement is effective, even in its prudishly moderate form, as showing how the Manchuian people labored under an oppressive yoke of official and militarist victimization, and how unlikely it is that any artificial Japanese stimulus was necessary in order to induce them to break it when the opportunity came. "Military expenses are estimated to have amounted to 80 per cent of the total expenditure." "All power resided in the hands of a few military men." "Corruption and maladministration continued to be the unavoidable consequences." "The authorities further taxed the people by steadily depreciating their redeemable provincial currencies." "Officials used their power to gather wealth for themselves and their favorites."

**C. Special Position of Japan**

The "special position" of Japan in Manchuria, to which so much mystery is attached, is a very simple matter. It is nothing but the aggregate of Japan's exceptional treaty rights, plus the natural consequences of her propinquity, geographical situation and historical associations. Her interests there are exceptional, intimate and vital, and justify measures of self-protection on the standard principle laid down in the Caroline case: that every act of selfdefense must depend for its justification on the importance of the interests to be defended, on the imminence of the danger and on the necessity of the act. This special position of Japan does not give her, nor is it asserted to give her, a general and vexatious right of intervention in the administration of the country. But it creates a position in which she must defend herself with uncommon energy against military attack.

**Not in Conflict With China**

This special position—economic, strategic and historic—is fully admitted in the Report. It observes, however, that it "conflicts with the sovereignty of China." Such is not the case, for it is well established that rights granted by a sovereign state in the exercise of its sovereignty do not "conflict with" but on the contrary constitute an exhibition of that sovereign power. Nor can the special circumstances of fact which render Manchuria so important to Japan possibly conflict with the local sovereignty. They only make it somewhat more liable than otherwise to the remote possibility of the occurrence of acts of self-defense — a liability to which the most powerful states must necessarily be subject, as is shown by the case of the Caroline.

The report makes no acknowledgment of the civilizing work accomplished by the South Manchuria Railway under Japanese management and control. It lays stress on the development of Manchuria effected by the influx of an industrious Chinese multitude. But this influx was not due (as it suggests) to an official Chinese policy, but to the attractiveness of Manchuria in remaining free, owing to the presence of Japan, from the scourge of war. The ties of this new population with their old abode are, as observed by the report, "chiefly racial and social" (p. 125). It is difficult to understand the emphasis which the report places on the political effectiveness of this nonpolitical, noneconomic bond.

**D. Attacks on Japan's Position**

Although the Report says little concerning the enterprises and establishments of the Japanese in Manchuria, it is these that have been objects of Chinese attack. The Report examines them (Chapter 3) under the heads of:

1. Encircling policy against the South Manchuria Railway.
2. Obstacles to leasing land and exercise of other treaty rights.
3. Oppression of Japanese subjects (especially Koreans).
4. The assassination of Captain Nakamura.

But it deals with these matters piecemeal, and fails to coördinate them into one whole, animated by one basic cause: a fixed intention to annihilate Japanese rights in Manchuria. This is an all-important matter as showing the genesis of the incident of Sept. 18, 1931, and it is regrettable that the telling summary of the various attacks upon Japan's position, which is contained in Chapter 2 of the Report, is left "in the air" and is not related, as it should have been, to the account of the origin of the incident which is given in Chapter 4.

The summary in Chapter 2 shows that what the Report styles "a forward policy" had already been adopted in Manchuria before the union with the Nationalists, and that after that event Manchuria "was opened to well-organized and systematic Kuomintang propaganda" (pp. 30, 31), the serious effects of which the Commission describes in detail. Nothing of all this is mentioned in Chapter 4 (the Sept. 18 incident), where the "forward policy" is indeed ascribed to the Japanese. The whole background of the incident is cut adrift.

**Chinese Aggression**

All the evidence of an aggressive determination on the Chinese side is discarded. It is replaced by a collection of surmises why the Japanese might be supposed to have been prepared for resumption of a "positive policy." The result is to put before the reader in Chapter 4 domestic discontent in Japan, instead of Chinese aggressiveness, as the cause of the incident.

In fact, the Japanese Government were doing all in their power to lessen the tension, and to diminish the likelihood of an appeal to force.

Many instances can be given of the truculence and insolence prevailing in Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's army in Mukden, and it is instructive to notice that when the Japanese troops entered the north barracks there, there was found on its walls a placard exhorting the men in the garrison to "look at the railway running along the west side of these barracks!" It is little wonder that at this very spot the explosion was engineered by those very men. The paramount necessity of avoiding the smallest act which might explode the inflammable atmosphere must be apparent to every one who realizes the growing aggressiveness of the Chinese.

## CHAPTER III

### THE INCIDENT OF SEPT. 18 AND SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS

The account of the Japanese military authorities is upheld as entirely correct, and the Council are referred to it for certain details which are admitted from the summary of it contained in the Report. The conclusions advanced by the Report appear to follow neither from the Japanese nor the Chinese account, and seem to have been influenced by outside information. They recognize the fact of the explosion on the night of the 18th, but they add that the damage done was not of itself sufficient to justify military action.

But, as has been already observed, the Report fails to bring out and take account of the state of acute tension which it admits to have existed, and it also misinterprets the fact that the Japanese Army certainly had a plan to deal with such a situation as in fact arose. The former matter has just been dealt with. As respects the existence of "a carefully prepared plan to meet the case of possible hostilities" (p. 71), the Japanese Army undoubtedly had such a plan, and it would have been a gross dereliction of a duty if it had not. It was faced by a far superior force numerically, outnumbering it by twenty to one, and possessed of a vast supply of material, including airplanes. To prevent itself from being overwhelmed, it had to have a plan of which the execution, when once the alarm arose, was almost automatic. It was, in fact, "put into operation with swiftness and precision" (p. 71), and properly so.

**Unfavorable Contrast**

The Report draws an unfavorable contrast between the preparation of this plan on the Japanese side and the supposed absence of plans on the part of the Chinese. It also refers to a telegram asserted to have been dispatched on Sept. 6 by General Chang Hsueh-liang instructing the troops to avoid having recourse to force. Such a telegram, if indeed it was actually sent and circulated, might have been canceled or disobeyed, for Chinese discipline is notoriously bad. In point of fact, the Chinese did attack on that night and did continue to resist force of arms. Indeed, the Report observes that there was no "concerted or authorized" Chinese attack, leaving it open to infer that there was an unofficial one. That, "concerted or authorized" or not, put the Japanese emergency plan automatically into motion.

The Report adds that "the military operations of the Japanese troops during this night . . . cannot be regarded as measures of legitimate self-defense." It is entirely impossible to accept this gratuitous opinion.

The statements at the time of the negotiations which led up to the signature of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty for the Outlawry of War, made by Mr. Kellogg himself on June 23, 1928, by the Senate of the United States, by the British Foreign Minister of the day (notes of Sir A. Chamberlain, K. G., May 19, July, 1928), and by the French and German Governments clearly reserve the right of self-defense and none contradict the observation made by Mr. Kellogg that "every nation . . . is alone competent to decide whether circumstances require recourse to war in self-defense," which the British and French notes expressly corroborate. The right to pronounce on the legitimacy of the Japanese military measures therefore rests solely with the Japanese Government.

**Right of Self-Defense**

The right of self-defense demands, according to Daniel Webster's standard definition, a case of "necessity, instant and overwhelming, allowing no choice of means and no instant for deliberation." With these conditions the incident of Sept. 18 precisely complies. There was the danger constituted by an overt act by members of a vastly superior force, capable, if not nipped in the bud, of driving the Japanese into the sea. There was no choice of means—what else was to be done? There was no instant for deliberation—the open attack was already launched. The interests at stake were no less than the whole position of Japan in the Far East.

It is as impossible as it would be unjust to make Japan responsible for the further events which supervened on the Chinese resistance. There is no knowing how far


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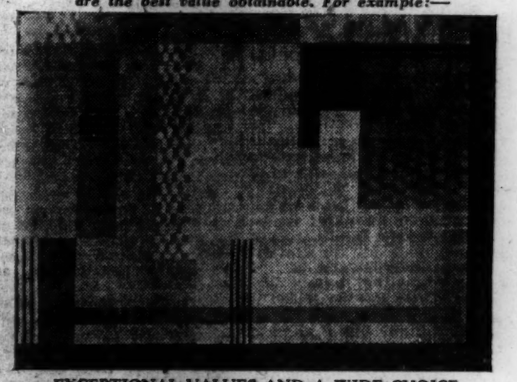


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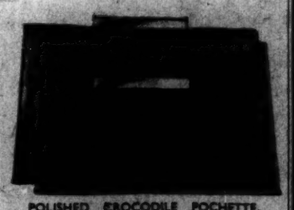


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resistance to measures of self-defense may develop, as was evidenced in the battle of Navarino, which was desired by no one, but which in the then state of tension was precipitated by a chance shot, with the most momentous consequences.

In short, the whole series of operations were entailed by the putting into execution of a plan carefully prepared to meet the alarming eventuality of a Chinese attack. They had no relation to anything but self-defense and the Japanese Government cannot allow either their necessity or their appropriateness to be the subject of discussion.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE NEW STATE

It is first observed that the conclusion of the report that "the maintenance and recognition of the present régime in Manchuria would be equally unsatisfactory" with the restoration of the former state of things, appears to have been reached with little reference to proved facts; and regret is expressed that the commission, giving little weight to the solemn declarations of the Japanese Government and the documents presented by them, have apparantly listened to the opinions of unidentified persons and accorded credence to letters and communications of doubtful or unknown antecedents. Accordingly, the Japanese Government proceed to enlighten the Council more fully.

**A. Establishment of Manchukuo**

Exception is taken to the statement in the Report that nothing was ever heard of the independence of Manchuria before September, 1931. It is recalled that Manchuria has always constituted a special territory, geographically and historically distinct from China proper. There was no power in the Republic to annex it to China proper and its independence was at least twice proclaimed by Chang Tso-lin.

The expensive ambitions and adventures undertaken by him and his successor, with the misgovernment which that expense entailed, gave rise to a movement known as Paoching Anmin" ("Preserve the Frontiers and Give Peace!"). From such a movement to independence in name as well as in fact was a trivial step. This movement is a historic fact: the leaders were Mr. Wang Yung-chiang and Mr. Yu Shung-han; that same Mr. Yu who, after Sept. 18, became the organizer of the "Self-Government Guiding Board." It is surprising, therefore, that the Report should aver that independence movements had not been heard of. There was in existence this definite movement implying Manchurian independence of China proper and freedom from the misrule of the Changs.

Coming to the actual establishment of the new state of Manchukuo, the Report states categorically that its proclamation was inaugurated, organized and carried through by the Japanese; that the activities of the Japanese headquarters staff were marked, from Sept. 18 onward, by political motives; and that the General Staff in Tokyo lent the movement their assistance and gave directions to its organizers. The facts are otherwise. When the followers of General Chang Hsueh-liang disappeared, as they mainly did after the events of Sept. 18, 1931, local leaders began in the different districts to carry on the machinery of daily life, and the Japanese Army, whose imperative duty it was to do no more than was necessary in the exercise of their measures of self-defense, welcomed this incipient organization and assisted it by all means. That eventually such nuclei of administration coalesced into district, provincial and national bodies was very natural and even serviceable. That they should have developed into a genuine State is no matter for astonishment, and offers no occasion for invoking an imaginary Japanese stimulus.

**Chang Dynasty**

The movement already existed to get rid of the Chang dynasty, and this easily slid into a movement for disclaiming connection with China. It comported well, moreover, with another existing movement: viz., that which aimed at the restoration of the Manchu dynasty. The report itself admits that the movement in favor of local, provincial or state independence was the work of highly-placed Chinese, Manchus or Mongols; we need only name Dr. Chan Hsiu-popo, Mr. Yuan Chin-kai, Sr. Chang Yin-ching, Sr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, Sr. Yu Chung-han, Gen. Tsung Chih-yi General Hsi Hsia and Gen. Chang Chin-Hui. Chinese, Manchus and Mongols alone compose that Northeastern Administrative Council—the germ of the new state. An examination of the dates will show how impossible it is that any Japanese authorities should have organized and stimulated an independence movement which showed itself active by Sept. 26—on which day the Fengtien Committee for the Preservation of Order was already issuing declarations which contemplated the independence of Manchuria. Several other early declarations in a similar sense can be adduced. The correct inference is that the aspirations of the leading Chinese and Manchu inhabitants spontaneously and naturally found a a sphere of action hitherto denied them on the disappearance of so objectionable an administration as that of the Chang dynasty.

**Shidehara's Attitude**

Neither the Japanese Government nor the Japanese Headquarters Staff gave their wider ideas any encouragement. Baron Shidehara, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Minami, Minister of War, both issued instructions on Sept. 26 strictly forbidding participation by the Japanese in the various attempts to establish a new political authority in Manchuria; and in conformity with these instructions the Japanese, civil as well as military, uniformly abstained from interference. When the movement had finally established itself among the Chinese, Manchus and Mongols, of course, the Japanese should no longer ignore it. The "Self-Government Guiding Board" was an institution not created until Nov. 10, and was under the management of a Chinese. Yet the report represents it as an organ of the Kwantung Army Headquarters. This is a mere repetition of the allegations in the Chinese Memorandum, corroborated, according to the report, by "reliable" witnesses, who are left unidentified, and it is completely at variance with the facts.

It may probably be true, as the report says, that such a movement in favor of a change of government could not have been carried through but for the presence of the Japanese troops. But they were there merely in the exercise of a lawful right of self-defense, and if the independence movement took advantage of the conditions thus created, that altered in no wise the spontaneity of the movement. There are many instances in other continents where independence has been proclaimed by the presence of foreign forces, and where that independence has never been questioned.

**Nine-Power Pact Irrelevant**

It is true, also, that the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 prevents the signatory powers from impairing the sovereignty of China. But it is irrelevant. If in the due fulfillment of her lawful rights, a signatory power finds herself in Chinese territory, she cannot be responsible for the consequences. If these consequences impair Chinese sovereignty or integrity, it is not she who is to blame. Even supposing, therefore, that Manchuria under Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang was really an integral part of China, still Japan cannot be answerable for the consequences of her proper and necessary action.

To deny that the present régime is to be regarded as the outcome of a natural and spontaneous movement is to admit that all the evidence presented by Manchukuo has been disregarded, including the "Histoire de l'Independence du Manchoukuo," with its detailed and specific account of the many demonstrations which have set the seal of their approval upon the new Government. It is repeated confidently that the movement was a genuine, spontaneous, popular and natural one. The old crown domain, installed the descendant of its ancient chiefs, to secure it alike from the oppressions of its quondam militarist tyrants and from the anarchy of China proper. Why this rational and natural step should be ascribed to the machinations of Japan, it is hard to imagine.

**B. Attitude of Its Inhabitants**

A striking feature of this part of the report is the great credit attached to the 1500 letters of unidentified Chinese, all but two of which are said to be unfavorable to Manchukuo and Japan, and the little weight ascribed to official memoranda and to the petitions and declarations of responsible bodies which enumerate the grievances which the population had against the late administration and give voice to its aspirations and its hopes.

Considering the vigor and activity of Chinese propaganda, it is really astonishing that only one in 20,000 of the inhabitants of Manchuria was moved to write against the new régime, and it is a fact that tells in favor of the latter. In the same sense stands the positive evidence afforded by assemblies and delegations, all strongly in favor of Manchukuo; this is all dismissed by the Report as due to Japanese machinations, but as has been already observed, it is surely intelligible that a people who had been systematically "squeezed," oppressed and defrauded by their rulers would not need the stimulus of Japanese threats and bribes to induce them to accept a government which at least offered them a chance of security for the products of their labor. The Report, indeed, systematically lays stress on every voice which is critical of Manchukuo, and discounts or discredits every opinion—such as that of the Koreans and Mongols—which is favorable to the new régime.

Fortunately the truth is more encouraging than the unfavorable picture drawn in the report. It is unnecessary to enumerate the signal marks of acceptance which, in spite of the effort of the enemies of Manchukuo, the population has continuously accorded to the new régime. It is a civil government, the first of this character that the people of the country have known since the Manchu dynasty was overthrown, and this civil character stands out conspicuously in comparison with any of the autocratic militarist governments which at present bear rule in China.

**C. Prospects**

The Report thinks that, "after making every allowance," "there is no indication that the Government will, in fact, be able to carry out any of its projected reforms"; and it singles out the budget and currency reforms for special skepticism.

Contrast this critical attitude with that exhibited in Chapter I of the Report, where the attempts, mostly abortive, and programs of Chinese reformers are appreciatively recorded. It will be noted that while China is given credit for having accomplished much, Manchukuo is coldly frowned upon as not very likely ever to accomplish anything. And this, although she has already really put several of her contemplated reforms into actual execution.

Attention is especially drawn by the Japanese Government to two points: the restoration of peace and order in Manchukuo and the management of its finances.

**Starting New State**

The establishment of a new State is commonly attended by disturbances. In this case, the disbandment of vast regular armies in the employ of the old régime has turned them adrift to become bandits. Manchukuo is working hard to disperse the major hordes; the second stage will be the suppression of any minor groups which may remain, by police methods. The rapid improvement of the organization of a regular police force is a proved fact, which will contribute to this end. Meanwhile the work of suppression of the major bands is successfully proceeding. The forces of General Ma have been destroyed. Those under General Li Hai-ching have been defeated. Those under Generals Ting-chao and Li-tu have been driven into the remote regions north of the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The strong bands of brigands which infested an area between the Mukden-Hailung Railway and the river Yalu, and which constituted the principal source of danger in South Manchuria, have been annihilated.

Meanwhile it is significant that all these soldier-bandits are receiving material support from China proper; and that the operations of minor bandits are more and more tending to be directed against foreigners, with the evident aim of casting discredit upon Manchukuo. The final extermination of banditry cannot be accomplished in a moment, but it is expected that the principal hordes will be dispersed within a reasonable period of time.

**Financial Aspect**

As regards the financial aspect, for the first four months of its existence (March 1 to June 30, 1932) the receipts and expenditures of Manchukuo were 9,300,000 yuan and 9,100,000 yuan respectively, showing a credit balance of 200,000 yuan. The budget for the fiscal year, July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, shows an income of 101,000,000

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

## *Britain's Seven Largest Liners Dock Together*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

SOUTHAMPTON'S DOCKS ACCOMMODATE 308,000 TONS OF "DISTINGUISHED GUESTS"

Schoolboys' Ambitions "to Go to Sea" Aroused by Spectacle of Fleet Composed of Aquitania, Mauretania, Berengaria, Majestic, Olympic, Homeric and Empress of Britain in Port at One Time.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—Schoolboys all over Great Britain wanted to dash down to Southampton recently when the seven largest British ocean liners were simultaneously assembled in the docks. The spectacle of the towering hulks of the Aquitania, Mauretania, Berengaria, Majestic, Olympic, Homeric and Empress of Britain, totaling more than 308,000 tons, lasted for only two hours, as the Aquitania was soon ushered away by a team of fussy little tugs.

The docks here have never had so many distinguished "guests" at once, but the dockmaster, Captain Hervey, was delighted at showing that he could accommodate them all comfortably. "We might even have squeezed another giant one in," he said. Most of the big liners are now undergoing their annual winter overhaul.

# Rich Haul for Prospectors Gave Meager Joy to Syndicate

## Story of Gold Picked Up From Soil Recalls Discovery of Australian Mine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PERTH, W. Aust.—The story of the discovery of the Londonderry mine, one of the great events in the early days of the Coolgardie mining boom in this state, has been told by Mr. G. A. Stockfeld, a mining engineer. Having seen some promising pieces of quartz in the local bank at Coolgardie, Mr. Stockfeld relates in the British Australian and New Zealander how he set off on foot next morning with a friend to see the "find."

"We found the camp," he writes, "a row of six small tents, and met the prospectors. Not one of them had ever had any experience of mining. The reef had been found by accident when two of them, tired and not very sure of their whereabouts, in returning to camp had sat down to rest on what looked like the outcrop of a big buck quartz reef. Idly pulling moss off a large boulder exposed the gold, which was in such big smooth lumps that at first they did not believe it could be the precious metal.

"This particular boulder was kept intact and was afterward known as 'Big Ben.' It was as much as a strong man could raise three or four inches from the ground in a straight lift.

"They . . . gave us free permission to look around. There was a very strong outcrop of hungry and barren looking quartz, and there was one hole, half filled with dead bushes, sunk on it. This was the site where 'Big Ben' had been found, and out of which they had taken a ton of stone that they had dollied and panned off for a yield of 4656 ounces of gold. Not having been crushed very fine, they had kept the tailings, which afterward yielded, on being put through a battery, another 133 ounces of gold.

"The reef dipped at a very steep angle, and they afterward put down a shaft on the hanging wall side, intending to cut it at 100-foot depth, but got tired when they had gone down some 50 or 60 feet, and put a crosscut in to strike the reef, when they had the luck to strike another pocket nearly as rich as the Golden Hole.

"This was all the work they ever did on it, for soon after T. H. Myring secured an option on it, and took it to England to float, and it became the Londonderry Mine.

"Before leaving, the Golden Hole was inspected by a few well-known citizens, and covered in with a small galvanized iron shed, which was sealed up by the warden, John Finnerty, in the presence of the owners, Myring, Lord Fingall and others.

"The company which afterward purchased the mine, paying £100,000 for the property, found it unpayable," added Mr. Stockfeld.

## *Fuzzy, an Alley Cat, Wins Prize at Show*

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Fuzzy, a Brooklyn alley cat, sat on a satin pillow among 185 blue bloods of the feline world, while hundreds admired his ribbon Nov. 19—and liked it.

He gave a short but emphatic "meow" and clung to his pillow when his owner stroked his head and suggested that, now that he had won second prize as a houshold pet, he might as well go on back home. Fuzzy, owned by Mrs. George S. Hamilton of Brooklyn and Sherman, Conn., was born in the basement of an Armory and is eight years old. It is his first show.


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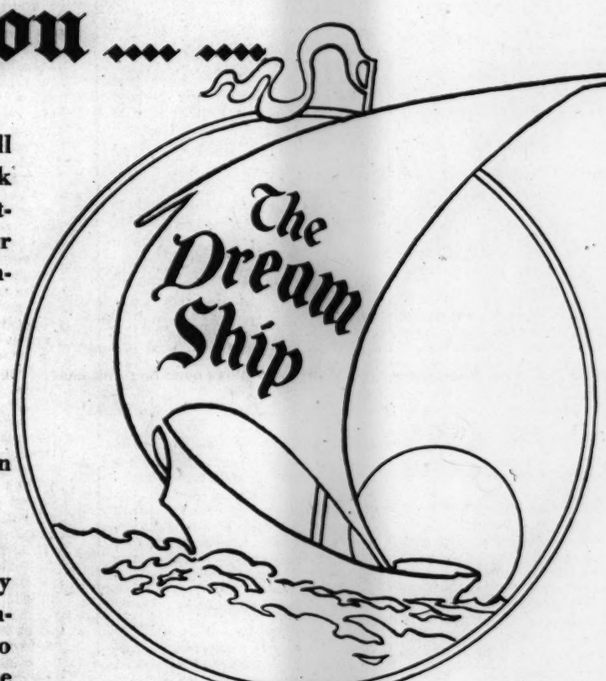


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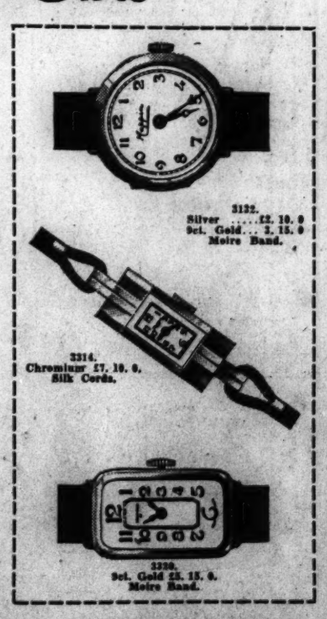


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# LYTTON URGES BACKING OF U. S. FOR HIS REPORT

## Head of Manchu Group Broadcasts Appeal to America

The following is the text of the address made by the Earl of Lytton at Geneva yesterday and broadcast in the United States on the Manchurian situation:

You have all been so occupied in the last few weeks with your presidential election that you have probably forgotten the existence of the commission which was promulgated by the League of Nations to investigate the conflict between China and Japan in Manchuria.

Let me begin by recalling to your memory some of the main facts. First, as regards the place: Manchuria is the name commonly given to the three Chinese provinces which are situated north of the Great Wall of China. It is called Manchuria because it was originally occupied by a race called the Manchus. The Manchu people were a warlike race, and actually conquered China and ruled it for 250 years. The Manchurian dynasty was overthrown by the revolution in 1912, and since then China has been a republic. The Manchus have now become almost entirely separated from the Chinese.

Manchuria is bordered by Russian territory in the north, and Korea, which now belongs to Japan, in the far east. Its situation between the three great powers has been the center of conflict for a good many years. Two wars have been fought on its soil—one between China and Japan in 1894, and the other between Japan and Russia in 1904. The consequence is that the situation there is extremely complicated.

The territory, which is about twice the size of two of your largest states (Texas and New Mexico) combined, belongs to China, and its population today is almost entirely Chinese. Both Russia and Japan have acquired rights there at different times, some of which are resented by China.

**Long-Standing Problem**

The Manchurian situation has been a problem in the Far East for many years.

Next, as regards the origin of this particular conflict, both Russia and Japan have complained that China is not carrying out her treaty obligations. In 1929 the Soviet Government sent a military expedition into the country and secured a settlement of their grievances. In September, 1931, a section of Japanese railway was blown up and, in consequence, without a declaration of war, the Japanese carried out military operations all over Manchuria.

The Chinese Government appealed to the League of Nations for redress, and the Commission of Inquiry, of which I have the honor to be chairman, was sent out to investigate the facts and make a report.

There are two things about the commission: The first is that in addition to an Englishman, a Frenchman, a Germany, and an Italian, an American was also a member of it. The second is that these five men from different countries arrived at a unanimous conclusion regarding the facts, and they all signed the report without any qualifications.

America is interested in the issue because she is a party to two international treaties: The Kellogg-Briand pact of 1928, for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy; and the other, the Washington Treaty of 1922, by which nine powers, including the United States and Japan, agreed to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

**Start of Mission**

The interest shown by the United States in the work of the commission was strikingly manifested in many places during our rapid journey across your country. I remember with gratitude the cordial reception given us at New York, Chicago and almost every station at which our train stopped on the journey to San Francisco. Some of you may have followed our movements since then in your press and in the films.

We started on our mission in the beginning of February and returned the beginning of October. Our experiences were varied and interesting. We were traveling continuously by land, sea and air for about 24 weeks out of the eight months of our mission. In this journey we covered altogether about 35,000 miles by the time we returned home, after circling the globe.

In Japan and in China we were given every facility by the Government, and received all the help we could have desired. We made many friends in both countries, and the main object of our report will point the way to reconciliation between those two peoples who have been at war with each other in everything but name for the last year.

**Difficulties in Manchuria**

In Manchuria itself, we encountered difficulties which were inherent in the situation. In the first place, the Chinese Government no longer exercised any authority and could not help us there. The Japanese authorities, while giving us all the assistance they could, disclaimed any responsibility for the conditions beyond the railroad area. Authority was exercised by men who claimed the government of independent states, which we could not recognize as such. A good deal of trouble and friction was, therefore, experienced until we came to a satisfactory working arrangement.

We were able to show to the men who called themselves Ministers, wearing black coats, top hats, and interested in drinking champagne together—and to make it clear to them—that we could not recognize either the existence of their state or the offices which they claimed to hold. In this way, our intercourse was not exactly cordial. In the disturbed parts of the country, some measure of protection was necessary, and that fact was accepted by us.

But the guardianship actually provided was carried to such lengths as to be at times very embarrassing. No one was allowed to come near us without a police pass. That applied not only to possible enemies to ourselves, but also to those who might be hostile to the existing situation.

In spite of these difficulties our task was accomplished within the allotted time. Our report was published in the beginning of October. Let me briefly summarize the findings.

**No War Declared**

With regard to the past, we found that without any declaration of war, the whole of Manchuria, which was in Chinese Government territory, had been occupied by the armed forces of Japan, and in consequence was separated from and declared independent of the rest of China. The Japanese claimed that the military force they used was only a defensive measure, and that the establishment of the new State was the result of a genuine independent movement on the part of the people of Manchuria themselves. This contention was not, in our view, supported by the facts.

The Japanese military operations could not be described as legitimate measures of self-defense. This means that the present situation in Manchuria cannot be regarded as consistent with existing treaties. We, therefore, considered how this situation could be modified to be conformable to treaties and be acceptable on a basis of peace between China and Manchuria.

It must be recognized by the Japanese, and the Japanese rights and interests there, but it also must be recognized and respected by China.

We suggested the establishment by China of an autonomous government in Manchuria, with the assistance of foreign advisers, in a special report for the maintenance of internal order. We also suggested that the rights and interests of Japan should be embodied in a series of new treaties.

If these two things could be done, then the principles of collective responsibility embodied in the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact would be made applicable both to the maintenance of an autonomous government in Manchuria and to the faithful carrying out of the terms of a new treaty. Both parties could thus obtain greater security in the future for their respective rights and interests.

The League of Nations is to begin the consideration of our report tomorrow, and as you have just heard, very grave issues depend upon the decision of this special session. During the period of our inquiry, the situation has been getting steadily worse, and the outlook at this moment is not a bright one.

The little cloud which appeared in the Far East horizon in December, 1931, has grown into a very threatening storm, which overshadows the whole sky of international politics.

The Manchurian situation is not hopeless. The greatest hope at this moment of preserving the peace of the world is for the United States and the rest of the world to stand shoulder to shoulder. The issue at stake is a much larger one than whether China or Japan shall control the future destinies of Manchuria; it is whether the principles of collective responsibility and the maintenance of peace and justice between nations shall be preserved or sacrificed. The choice lies between the continued operation of a peace-time organization or the return to the anarchy of competitive force.

**Japan's Recognition**

The fact that the State of Manchukuo has been officially recognized by the Japanese Government need not prevent our suggestions being accepted. At the time our report was written we knew that this step was anticipated by Japan. A solution along the lines suggested by the commission would ultimately be to the advantage of Japan, as the maintenance of the present régime in the face of Chinese hostility and the disapproval of the rest of the world would prove immensely costly. It would also be to the advantage of China, and would let her free to devote all her energy to the task of national reconstruction.

The problem is not so difficult; it is not impossible if patience, tact and sympathy are used in adjusting the details. The success of the negotiations is profoundly important for the peoples of the world in general and for the people of the United States in particular.

Patience and faith—those are the two qualities most desired. The people are apt to be impatient because of the method of discussion and conference. It must be remembered that judicial investigation make discussion and conference necessary to conciliation. We all have our individual views as to what should be done or left undone, but perhaps after all the men who are most likely to know what is required are those who have had the longest experience in the process of international coöperation.

The best thing that I think we can render in the cause of world peace is to retain our faith, which has successfully overcome more than one crisis in the last 12 years.

# Summary of Report Shows Japanese Firm on Policy

(Continued from Page 5)

yuan and an expenditure of 113,000,000 yuan; while this infers a deficit of 12,000,000 yuan, the budget allows for an emergency reserve fund of 15,000,000 yuan, so that the situation is very satisfactory. The Central Bank has sufficient capital, has maintained its paper currency at par and has stabilized the currency, the circulation of which is very normal. It may be remarked that this shows a signal contrast to the actual state of things under the Chang dynasty. Having an excess of exports, Manchukuo imports a large amount of silver, so that it can easily maintain the value of its currency.

The Japanese Government prefer not to dwell on the gratuitous suppositions contained in the Report, to the effect that all political and administrative power in Manchukuo is in the hands of Japanese officials and advisers. These allegations can certainly not command the attention of the League of Nations. There are, and have been, numerous States, universally acknowledged to be independent, which employ the services of many officials of one or more foreign nationalities, and others which have foreign troops stationed in their territory. The members of the League have only recently admitted that the presence of such foreign troops is no obstacle to the admission of a State as a member of the society.

The prospects of Manchukuo, the Japanese Government consider, are brilliant. With a great extent of territory and a large population, it has the further advantage of possessing natural frontiers. Its government has spontaneously declared that they intend to respect all international engagements made by China, so far as they are applicable to Manchuria, and that they will faithfully observe the principles of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity. They entertain no antiforeign sentiments. There is no Communist peril, such as exists in China. Manchukuo is still in its infancy, but would it not have been an act of justice on the part of the commission, who have shown themselves, in spite of all discouragements, so sympathetic toward China, to exhibit some degree of patience with a state scarcely six months old?

The difficulty mentioned in the Report, of defining the precise relations between Japan and Manchukuo, disappears in the light of the Protocol of Sept. 15, 1932, which clearly defines the position. Nothing in this Protocol nor in the acts of Japan in coöperating with the new Government is inconsistent with any of the public engagements in this country. By the Nine-Power Treaty of Washington she joined in an undertaking to respect the sovereignty and the territorial and administrative integrity of China. That undertaking was never intended to deprive the people of China of the right of self-determination. From this it necessarily follows that signatories cannot be disabled from recognizing such a fait accompli, as required by the necessities of international intercourse. Again, Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations is an engagment to respect and preserve the territorial integrity of members of the League "as against external aggressions." But if it is by internal developments that the territorial integrity of a member is impaired, there is nothing in the Covenant to interfere with the right an duty of members to recognize that impairment. To hold otherwise would be to deny the basis on which many European and most American States subsist.

### CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS

The following positions have now been advanced:

1. That China has, since the Revolution of 1911, fallen into a condition of confusion bordering upon anarchy, and remains in the same condition at the present moment; that so long as such a state of affairs persists China may properly be considered as in a condition of national disintegration, and that at least under present circumstances it is entirely impossible to tell when China may come to have a strong and permanent central government, even if we grant the ultimate possibility of that event.

2. That, because of the fact that such a state of affairs prevails in China, foreign lives and property cannot be afforded adequate protection, and that especially in recent years the situation has been aggravated as a result of the intensification of internal conflict and the operation of the so-called "revolutionary" foreign policy of the Kuomintang directed against foreign powers.

3. That consequently foreign powers have continued to exercise exceptional powers and privileges in China of a character now without parallel elsewhere in the world, such as extraterritorial jurisdiction, settlements and concessions, the maintenance of garrisons and the permanent stationing of warships in inland waters.

4. That while all foreign powers having interests in China have suffered from the anarchical condition and the antiforeign policy of China, Japan has suffered by far the most severely.

5. That Japan stands in the most intimate relation, geographically and historically, to Manchuria; that she possesses in that region important treaty rights besides vast economic interests, while great numbers of her people are settled there; that, moreover, the question of her own national security makes Japan vitally interested in Manchuria both from a political and, in fine, a strategic point of view; that Japan's position in Manchuria is an altogether exceptional and special one, unparalleled in other parts of the world.

**Intrigues in Manchuria**

6. That of late years the former Manchurian authorities resorted to various intrigues with a view to undermining this special position, and that after the rapprochement of General Chang Hsueh-liang with the National Government the encroachments of the Manchurian authorities upon the rights and interests of Japan, despite Japan's earnest efforts to ameliorate the situation, became increasingly frequent and flagrant, producing an alarming state of tension.

7. That it was in this strained atmosphere that the event of Sept. 18 occurred; that none of the measures taken by the Japanese Army at the time of the incident, or subsequently, exceeded the limitation of the right of self-defense; and that Japan must on any impartial consideration be pronounced to have done precisely what any power would have done in similar circumstances.

8. That Manchuria has always occupied a separate position, historically as well as geographically, in relation to China proper, and that its inhabitants bitterly resented the tyrranous rule of the Changs and opposed the latter's policy which dragged Manchuria into the civil turmoil of China proper; that from this geographic and historical circumstance, coupled with the popular opposition to the Chang family, there sprang the movement known as "Preserve the Frontiers and Give Us Peace!"; that the foundation of Manchukuo was accomplished by the spontaneous action of the Manchurians, with this movement, coupled with the Manchu restoration movement, as its mainspring; that Manchukuo is making steady progress, guided by sound policy, and has a highly promising future before it; and finally, that the attitude of Japan toward the establishment of Manchukuo and her eventual formal recognition of that State do not violate any international engagement whatever.

**Complexity of Problem**

The fact must be thrown into relief that the Chinese problem, and especially the Manchurian problem, are characterized by exceptional complexity and by abnormal features, which render it difficult to apply the formulæ commonly employed in dealing with international questions under ordinary circumstances. Nor can the procedure employed in handling such an abnormal question, nor any solution that may eventually be reached, establish precedents for ordinary cases of international dispute. To cite the Report: "This is not a case in which one country has declared war on another country without previously exhausting the opportunity for conciliation provided in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Neither is it a simple case of the violation of the frontier of one country by the armed forces of a neighboring country, because in Manchuria there are many features without an exact parallel in other parts of the world" (p. 128).

On the basis of this fundamental position, a few remarks may be made on some of the points contained in Chapters IX and X of the Report.

Rejecting the solution of the restoraton of the status quo ante, as calculated merely to invite a repetition of the difficulty, the Report nevertheless, considers the maintenance and recognition of the present régime an equally unsatisfactory solution. The Japanese Government, on the contrary, are firmly of the opinion that such a solution would contravene none of the priniciples of international obligation, would satisfy the aspirations of the Manchurians, and would probably come to be realized as the only satisfactory basis of stable relations by China herself. The dissolution of the new state, which is making rapid and healthy progress, or even its international isolation, can never be a course adapted to "the realities of the situation," to use the language of the Report.

Japan cannot afford to leave her relations with Manchukuo in a state of instability. She accordingly considers that the general recognition of Manchukuo, and a general coöperation in its development, is the only means of stabilizing conditions in Manchuria and of bringing peace to the Far East. It is believed that any other country placed in Japan's position would have come to the same conclusion, and followed the same course as herself.

**Signing of Protocol**

It was for these reasons that her Government signed the Protocol of Sept. 15, which is based upon the above essential conditions.

A foundation has thus been laid for the protection of Japanese rights and interests, for the preservation of the territorial integrity of Manchukuo, and for the assurance of Manchurian safety against external and internal menaces.

The Report, in a striking passage, alludes to the salient features of the situation, that the "position is not static." The "process of evolution" and the fact that "events . . . are still developing from day to day" (P. 132) indicate that it is the function of the League Council to take account of these developments. In studying the Report with due regard to the view thus expressed by the Commission, the Council must necessarily desire to have full information regarding current events (which in point of fact will be found to exhibit continued confusion in China proper and steady progress on the part of Manchukuo). Such information the Japanese Government are always ready to supply within the limits of their power.

As regards certain practical suggestions which are put forward in Chapter X, the remark of the Report that "it is not the function of the Commission to submit directly to the governments of China and Japan recommendations for the solution of the present dispute," is approved as a proper one, in view of the Commission's terms of reference. It is clear that the suggestions are merely intended as an illustration of one way in which the general principles advanced in Chapter IX might be applied. Besides this, it is apparent from the manner in which the Report deals with the possible eventuality of the early recognition of Manchukuo by Japan, that its authors considered that in such a case the importance of their suggestions would be considerably diminished, for they make only the vague observation that they "do not think their work would thereby have been rendered valueless," and that its suggestions might still be "helpful." On this view of the matter the following remarks may be ventured:

**Lytton Proposal Criticized**

(a) As we shall see, Principle 10 laid down in Chapter IX of the Report would be liable to result in an international control of China proper. In the same way, the present suggestions would amount in practice to a disguised international control of Manchuria, and could not be acceptable either to Manchukuo or to Japan.

(b) They appear also to be too refined and intricate, and not adaptable to the realities of the Far East. Such a plan as is advanced by the Commission calls for the minimum requirement that the different parties shall each possess the sine qua non of a strong stable government. To attempt to apply these suggestions to the solution of the Manchurian question, which is one of unprecedented complexity, and one in which one party does not possess a strong and reliable central government, is to make confusion worse confounded.

(c) Nor is it considered practical to demilitarize Manchuria, and maintain peace and order by an international gendarmerie.

It is questionable whether even in Europe order could possibly be maintained throughout so vast a territory by such a system. It could never satisfy the Manchurians, and it would be a source of great anxiety to the Japanese Government, as it would foment unrest and disturbances in Manchuria, which is exactly what Japan desires to avoid. It would make matters worse than the restoration of the status quo ante which is rejected by the Report itself.

**Stabilization Sought**

So much for the concrete suggestions of Chapter X. As regards the more abstract principles of Chapter IX, on which these tentative suggestions are based, certain of these, to which Japan has no fundamental objection, have found concrete application in the Protocol signed by Japan and Manchukuo. But in any view of the matter, it follows from the tenth and last of these principles that the other (and especially those numbered 4 to 9 inclusive) cannot be applied "without a strong central government in China"; and therefore there can be no question of their application as long as the present anarchical state of things persists. Nor is any such strong central government at all likely to be formed without international coöperation, which is scarcely conceivable (apart from technical assistance) without some form of international control. In any case, no such reconstruction of China could be effected without a long delay which it is impossible for Japan to contemplate.

Any scheme which would tend to destroy that condition of peace and order which is now in process of restoration will so irresistibly usher in a new era of disputes and difficulties. Would it not then be better statesmanship to work at least for the stabilization of conditions in Manchuria? Should not the world, which has manifested so much patience and sympathy for 20 years in the case of China, begin to entertain sentiments of understanding and hope concerning the new State of Manchukuo? The settlement of the Manchurian question will pave the way for the settlement of the far greater question of China. It can hardly be doubtful that the advent of peace and a good and efficient administration in Manchuria will set an example for China's imitation and divert her domestic and foreign policies into sane and moderate channels, not only bringing happiness to the Chinese people but allowing other nations to share in the resultant benefit.

# LEAGUE SEES VITAL TEST IN EASTERN RIFT

(Continued from Page 1)

Lytton report, Japan affirms, "cannot be acceptable either to Manchukuo or Japan." Japan, declared Mr. Matsuoka, "can enter into no such consideration."

The Lytton proposals are described as too refined and intricate and not adaptable to the realities of the Far East, since China does not possess a "strong, reliable central government."

It is not practical to say that the Japanese should demilitarize Manchuria and maintain peace and order by an international militia. Regarding its recognition of Manchukuo, the Japanese Government goes so far as to imply that this act has tended to destroy the value of the Lytton report.

To this Lord Lytton replied last night that the "fact that Japan alone has recognized Manchukuo strengthens rather than weakens the findings of the commission." If an act in itself, says Lord Lytton, is not justifiable, it cannot be justified by the mere fact of having been accomplished.

**Japanese Plan in Advance**

The Japanese admit that their army had a plan prepared in advance to cope with the situation of acute tension such as existed at Mukden, but say that it was necessary to act thus because they were outnumbered by 20 to one by the enemy, who had a vast supply of materials, including airplanes.

The Nine Power treaty of 1922, which prevents signatory powers, including Japan, from impairing the sovereignty of China is declared to be irrelevant in this case; Japan, it is argued, was in Manchuria to fulfill its lawful rights, and if Chinese sovereignty was impaired in consequence, that was not Japan's fault.

Japanese contend that they have acted throughout in self-defense. Replying to implications of aggression made by the Lytton commission in connection with the Mukden incident of Sept. 18, 1931, they maintain that the right and legitimacy of the military measures taken at that time rests solely with the Japanese Government. "The Japanese Government," it is asserted, "cannot allow either their necessity or their appropriateness to be subject to discussion." This position is justified by a statement made by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg and others during the negotiations leading up to the signature of the Briand-Kellogg pact that every nation is alone competent to decide what circumstances require recourse to war.

Although the Lytton report indicates that the situation in China has improved since the Washington conference of 1922, the Japanese claim that conditions are worse now than then, and it is no longer possible to hope for early restoration of unity and peace to China. Mr. Matsuoka pointed out this morning that there was no threat of Communism in China at the time of the Washington conference, but it now constitutes the major problem of the Chinese Government.

While the Lytton commission found Manchuria was thoroughly Chinese, Japan maintains that Manchuria is not naturally and necessarily part of China, but was linked by a personal bond with China under the Manchu Emperors. This bond, it is asserted, ceased to exist with the fall of the Manchu Empire.

**New Régime Praised**

The Manchukuo régime is described as a civil government, the first of this character which the people of the country have known since the Manchu dynasty was overthrown. Bandits under Chinese generals were rapidly being suppressed, the budget was being balanced and currency stabilized. Mr. Matsuoka this morning said that Manchukuo paper dollars stand already on premium over value of silver dollar —a fact unprecedented in Manchurian history under the rule by the Changs.

It is not clear from the Japanese document whether Japan makes formal claim to the inclusion of Jehol and part of Mongolia within these frontiers. Lord Lytton, however, in his radio address yesterday made it clear that he considers that only the three eastern provinces can legitimately be included within Manchuria.

When the Council has finished consideration of the Chinese-Japanese contentions, the question will come before an extraordinary meeting of the Assembly of the League and its Committee of Nineteen.

## Nationalistic Meetings In Japan Back Tokyo Stand on Manchuria

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Nov. 21—Japan is awaiting the week's proceedings at Geneva. Meantime propagandists are arousing the nation to an excitable state on the program of no surrender and no concessions in regard to Manchuria. Patriotic and other organizations held nation-wide mass meetings over the week-end, adopting truculent resolutions, a number of which were telegraphed to the President of the League Council.

The gist of the resolutions is that Japan is ready to stake its national existence in support of the independence of Manchukuo. The Government appears confident that the League will have to find some means to delay action in the hope that time will work in the League's favor.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Japan's observations on the Lytton report were not intended to further the idea of a Japanese Monroe doctrine for the Far East, and should not be interpreted to mean that Japan is ready to go further than it has in the past in guaranteeing peace and order in the Far East.


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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Franz Schubert's Friend in Need

By DOLORES GAMBLE

"SO! ALWAYS you are singing when you should be at your books! You shall have fourteen lines besides the lesson; maybe that will keep you busy so that you will not have time to waste on the singing!"

Franz brushed back some wispy curls and lifted sparkling eyes from the book that he was not studying.

"But father! It is such a laughing tune! It is like a singing brook; or a bird that is happy because 'tis spring. Perhaps it is an angel voice that whispers to the flowers that it is time for them to wake up. Listen!" and he sang.

Slowly, as the melody rippled along, measure after measure, the father's frown changed to a smile; and when the last note, full of exquisite sweetness, had died away, he said sadly: "Ah, it is a strange, beautiful song. But you waste too much time with these songs. Go now to the choir practice. It may be that some day the good Herr Heller shall teach you that enough of singing is enough. You are to me a greater worry than all your thirteen brothers and sisters!"

"Ah, I am truly sorry, father. I will learn the extra lines and have a good lesson tomorrow, you shall see! And if the good choirmaster hears not too much of the laugh in my songs, and will use this one for Whitsunday—" The boy snatched up his cap and ran from the house, whistling a stirring march tune that he made up as he went, to make pleasant the long way to the church.

Franz always liked to whistle something jolly on the way to choir practice; for choir practice was the only real fun he ever had. He belonged to a very poor family and there was no time for play. But the choir practice was pleasant.

**Secrets in Soft Music**

First there was always the mysterious feeling when he entered the church. There were so many shadows drifting around the high marble columns and around the stained glass window pictures. If only they would let him play the organ; he was sure that he could coax these shadows to whisper secrets that he might play into the great silence.

Some of these secrets might be played in soft sweet music as if they came from unseen voices that comforted sad and lonely hearts; or they might be made into great chords that told of God's power and glory; they might run up and down the whole organ like gay little breezes that had flown in through the window and meant to have a frolic; but always just as the breezes were deciding what to do next Franz would reach the door of the practice room and there would be the boys waiting for him, and the kind old choirmaster who liked to hear the new songs that Franz was always singing.

On this day Franz was so full of his laughing tune that he could not wait but must sing it through before anyone could say a word.

"It is a good tune," said Herr Holzer. "Bring it to me written and we will make it to fit verses for Whitsunday."

"Ah, you are too good!" cried Franz happily and he went eagerly to work upon his solo for next Sunday, for Franz was first soprano in the boys' choir of the district church of Liedtenthal.

"Well, have you the good tune written?" askel Herr Holzer kindly, when Franz came in the next day, late as usual.

"No—No—I—" Franz flushed and looked down.

"Ah! it is as the good father thinks then! You will sing, but it is too much trouble to write! Come now; there are but three weeks more. If you do not bring the written work we must choose another theme."

Franz did not whistle a stirring march on the way to the next choir practice for still his laughing tune was not written. A man who supported fourteen children by teaching school, as Franz Schubert's father did, could not spare money enough to buy extras such as music paper. Franz stopped in front of the church door and wondered if he should go in and tell Herr Holzer the truth or run away. While he stood trying to make up his mind he hummed a sad little tune, which seemed to say, "I want to be sung, but I have to be written, I want to be sung but I have to be written."

Bump! Right into the middle of this sad song Gustave Spaun, a particular friend, and two other boys came running so hard they nearly knocked Franz over!

"Ah, Franz; have you the tune written?" cried one. "The good master will want to make us practice it well as always. He gives you the praise ever, and us the hard work!"

**Gustave's Question**

Gustave's two friends teased Franz and went into the church laughing. But Gustave did not go in with them. He had seen his friend's troubled face.

"Still you have not your tune written as the good master told you to write it," he said. "It is not, as they say, that you do not want to write it. What is wrong."

"I have no music paper. I tried to find some but there is none and no money to buy it." Franz answered, looking disappointed and ashamed.

"So!" said Gustave. "Well, I can take care of the music paper!" And taking Franz by the arm he marched him to a stationer's where a roll of paper, all properly lined, was soon placed in the little composer's hands. "Now you must always tell me when it is music paper you need for your music; remember!" said Gustave.

A half hour later Franz Schubert handed the manuscript of his first choral to the choirmaster.

"You should be punished for being late again," said Herr Holzer, sternly.

"But see if you like this tune first," coaxed the little musician, who could always win people away from their anger with his smile.

Herr Holzer liked the tune so well that it was used on Whitsunday, and moreover, the good master persuaded the father to let Franz study with Saleri, who was at that time a great man in music.

And now you know the story, little friends, of how Gustave Spaun helped Franz Schubert to write his beautiful music, and history says that he kept on furnishing Franz with music paper all his life.

## A Book About Two Princesses

ALL THE WORLD has heard of Princess Elizabeth, the little six-year-old daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York who may some day, be Queen of England, and all the world is interested to hear any little bits of news that throw some light upon her nursery days.

In a delightfully written book called "The Story of Princess Elizabeth brought up to date and including some Stories of Princess Margaret" by Anne Ring (London: John Murray, 2s. 6d. net) you will not only be able to read what the small sisters do and say, what clothes they wear, and what toys they play with, but see many charming photographs of them as well.

Princess Elizabeth is just like any other little girl, full of fun and interested in everything. One of her most treasured possessions is a painted and polished chair, just the right size to fit her, adorned with a spirited design of chamois skipping over the Alps.

It is the little Princess's delight to surprise visitors by making the chair sing a cheerful tune, delicate and tinkling, that comes from somewhere in its interior like a melody that hides itself away in an old musical box. Another way she has of entertaining strangers is to imitate the sounds of the animals she visits at the zoo, producing from some place under her white bodice the hollow, hungry bark of the sea lions at feeding time, and other strange calls and cries of her zoo friends.

Like most children Princess Elizabeth loves animals, and during a six weeks' holiday in Scotland she devoted herself to a pony called Daisy. Every day, after breakfast, she would stand on the stone steps of the house watching for Daisy to arrive with the cart which carries parcels and mails from the Post Office at Ballater, and it must have been a rather forlorn Highland pony who was left behind when the Princess left Scotland for her London home.

Princess Margaret Rose is still only a "bud," as her sister calls her, for she is not yet two and a half, and all roses begin as buds, but already she is a great delight to Princess Elizabeth, and together they play in the garden, or amuse themselves indoors by vigorously sweeping the morning room carpet with two toy scarlet brushes that live behind a lacquer screen.

And when the baby sister falls down, as she often does, because her small legs are not yet very sure of themselves, there is Princess Elizabeth to pick her up again; and because everything is so wonderful, and there is so much to do and see, the wide blue eyes are far too busy to think of tears.

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With all its walls of gray stone
And all its roofs of slate.

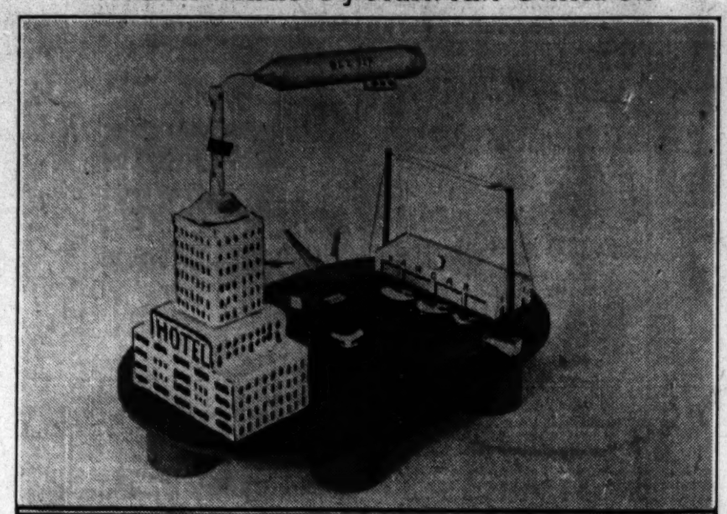
I s'pose inside there is a rug
On every single floor,
I s'pose there is a fireplace
And a butler at the door.

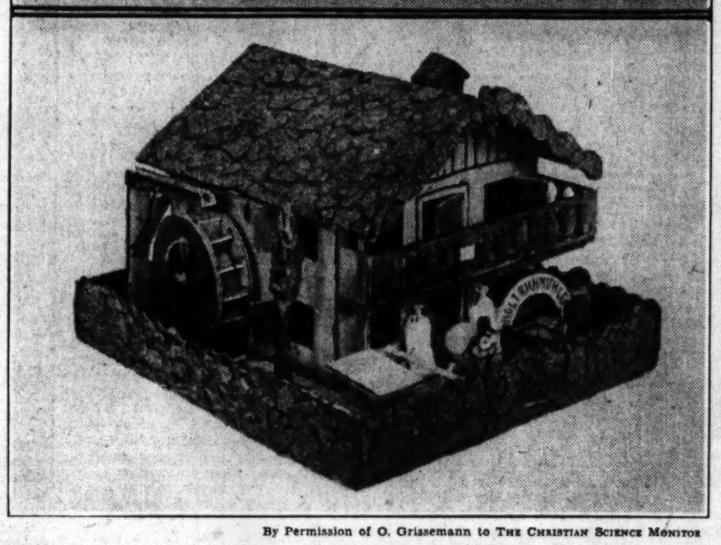
Nancy's house is very large
Behind the high brick wall:
I wonder if I'll ever have
A chance to see it all.

And I wonder if the people
In a house so high and fine
Ever want to look inside
A little house—like mine.

AILEEN FISHER.

## *Models Made by Austrian Children*



By Permission of O. Grissemann to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—Ocean Landing Place for Airplanes. Lower—Austrian Mill. Both Models Were Made by Children.

## A Wonderful Radio Uncle in Austria

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Vienna

IT MUST be splendid to be an uncle to thousands of children, to know that they are longing to hear what you have to say, and to feel that you can brighten their play hours with a fascinating new kind of game.

Herr Oscar Grissemann is the universally beloved Radio Uncle of Austrian boys and girls. When, three years ago, he asked the heads of the Austrian Radio Company for permission to lecture to children on modeling, they stared at him in surprise.

How could he teach children to model when he was at one end of the wireless and they were at the other? they asked. Besides, it sounded far too dry and uninteresting a subject, and in all probability would only be a waste of time. Still, he might see what he could do, and if it was a success, all well and good.

Of course it was a success, such an enormous success that when the children hear the words, "Come, come, the Bastel Uncle is here!" they leave whatever they are doing, and run for their modeling tools and other materials in order to be ready to make the fascinating things that will be described to them over the wireless.

**Modeling in All Sorts of Materials**

Herr Grissemann comes from an old Tyrolese family of teachers. His grandfather was a well-known woodcarver, and it was from him, while still a boy, that he learned the joys of "bastelling," which, in Austria, means modeling of all kinds, not only in clay, plasticine or wood, but in all sorts of materials lying about the house, or even in the garden.

In the radio magazine the children are told beforehand what materials to get together, and then, twice a week, the wonderful "Uncle" talks to them, explaining how to model the objects he describes, so that, as they listen, the material turns into something quite different beneath their fingers, in much the same way as the pumpkin turned into Cinderella's coach!

They begin by making small objects, which are then joined together into groups to form towns, harbors full of ships, puzzles of all kinds, and many other things.

The excitement lies in the fact that they are not told what they are making, but have to guess this from the results. You can imagine what fun it is when several children in a family are all making the same thing at the same time, and watching to see how the different models are turning out!

When the happy hour is over the children are invited to send in simple sketches of the models they have made on a postcard with an explanation to Herr Grissemann, when prizes are awarded for the five best solutions.

**Would You Make a "Bastel Realm"?**

So splendidly have the Austrian children risen to the possibilities of modeling that all kinds of household odds and ends have now been turned into what is known as a "Bastel Realm," which is really an imaginary country with castles, villages, rivers, railways, harbors, etc. A knight's castle, complete with towers, battlements, a moat and a drawbridge, has been made on a soup plate. An ocean landing place for airplanes, with hotels, hangars, etc., has been made with a platform of wood, with floats of cork or tin, with a hotel of matchboxes, and a zeppelin of paper with pieces of cork filed to shape at each end, and a gondola of cork.

During the last three years more than 7000 letters have been received by the "Bastelonkel," some of them being from "children" who confess that they are really grandfathers and grandmothers, but have been following the courses with just as much enthusiasm as their grandchildren. One small girl wrote, "I love you, dear Bastelonkel," expressing what all the other children are feeling.

There was much excitement when, last year, a huge competition was arranged to which the children sent their own ideas and models, worked out as they had been taught over the radio.

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Hats and Caps, Balloons, Crackers and Novelties. Everything on hire for fêtes and bazaars.
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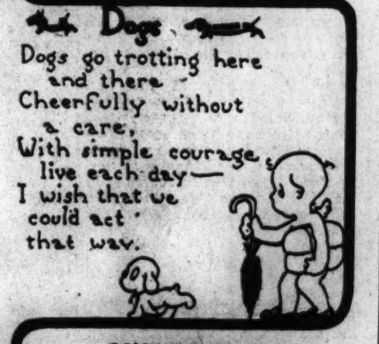
"Read me the one about the doggies, mother"


Dogs
Dogs go trotting here and there
Cheerfully without a care,
With simple courage live each day—
I wish that we could act that way.

CHILDREN'S
CHEERFUL CHERUB
by REBECCA McCANN

[A collection of 64 hitherto unpublished verses written especially for children. Each page has four-color pictures]

Don't buy this book unless you are prepared to read from it day after day . . . for youngsters never tire of the Cherub and its pup.

Full of sunshiny thoughts and wholesome lessons (sugar coated, of course) the simple verses teach as they entertain —and what more can you parents ask?

*with 4-color illustrations on each page* 60¢

COVICI - FRIEDE - *Publishers*
*280 Fourth Avenue, New York*

## Mail Bag

**Belmont, Massachusetts**

Dear Editor:

We are brother and sister—Brother Freddie is 6 and is in the first grade; Sister Joyce is 9 and is in the fourth grade.

We have a collie doy called Foxey. We call her that because she looks so much like a fox. It was interesting to see her jump around in the deep snow last winter. Daddy and Mother have three horses—one horse is a jumper. We ride them during the week-ends when we are not in school. Their names are Riggs, Duchess and Rusty. We love our animals very much. We should like to write to some boys and girls across the ocean, so that we could tell them about them.

Sister Joyce is studying the violin. Almost every night we go over to a friend's house and read the Children's Page and the adventures of Snubs and Waddles.

Joyce and Freddie L.

**Bideford, Devon, England**

Dear Editor:

I love to read The Christian Science Monitor. I love all the Children's Page and the Young Folk's Page. The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog, always makes me laugh. I have been to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 5 years old. I have one sister, Jean. Now we have come to live in the country and we have no Sunday School, but we go to a little meeting house and hear the lesson read.

We have a garden, which I love, where we grow many flowers. We have a dear cat called Bobby. The sea is only 2 miles from here and in the summer we bathe and swim and have happy picnics with our friends.

**San Luis Obispo, California**

Dear Editor:

I have a garden with all kinds of flowers in it—marigolds, stocks, petunias—and they are very nice. I am 8 years old and go to the Christian Science Sunday school in San Luis Obispo. I am saving stamps and should like to trade them. I would like to correspond with boys in Egypt, Holland and Sweden.

Nicholas R.

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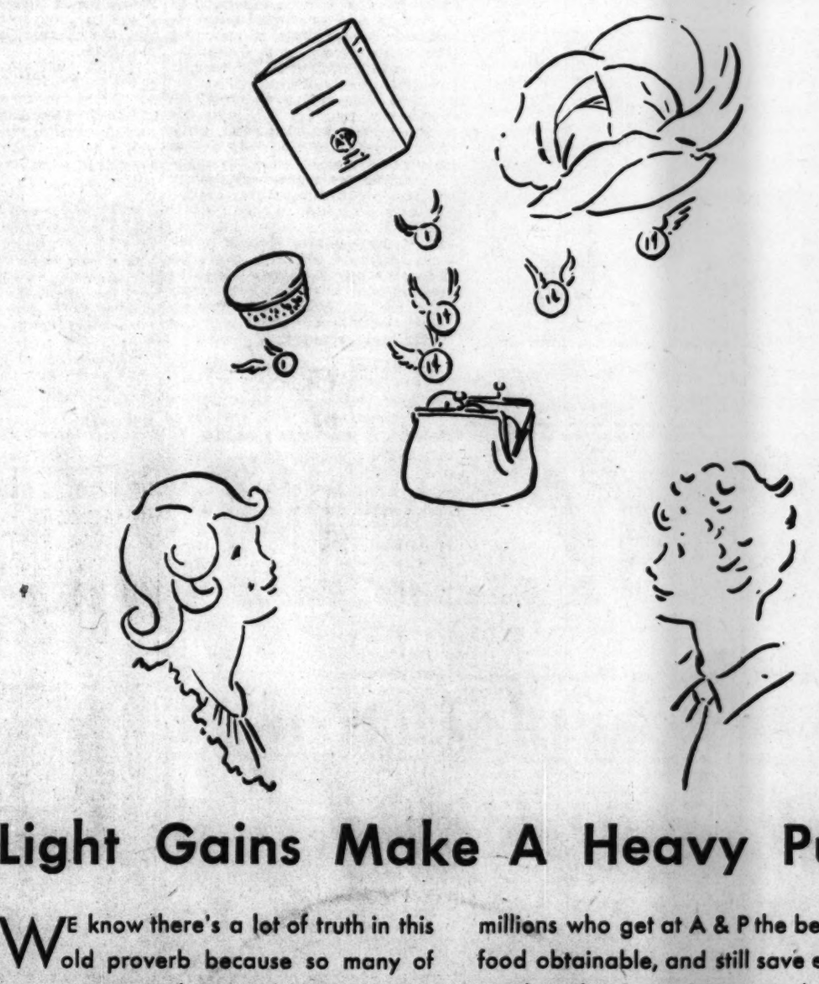
For Roast Turkey
*and other Poultry and Roast Meats*
Use 10¢
BELL'S SEASONING
Wrapped in moisture-proof Cellophane



Light Gains Make A Heavy Purse

WE know there's a lot of truth in this old proverb because so many of our customers have told us so. For instance, take the case of Mrs. Jack Gordon, who has a family of five. She tells us that she saves about 50¢ a day by buying her food at an A & P store.

"And since there are 314 shopping days this year," she says, "if you're good at arithmetic, you can soon figure out what I save in the course of a year."

Mrs. Gordon is just one of the millions who get at A & P the best quality food obtainable, and still save every day on their food purchases. Perhaps, they pay a penny less for a pound of prunes; perhaps they save a few cents here on cabbage. But whatever they buy, they find that gains made by shopping at A & P, leave their purses a good deal heavier at the end of 365 days.

And we've noticed that in this world there's a great deal of fun for people with heavy purses.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

# YALE DEFEATS HARVARD 19 TO 0

## Blue Gives Splendid Exhibition of Football Under Trying Conditions

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21—Giving as fine an exhibition of offensive and defensive football as one could ask for, when playing under as trying conditions as prevailed in the Yale Bowl, Saturday afternoon, Yale defeated Harvard in their fifty-first annual gridiron battle by a score of 19 to 0. The playing field was soggy and during a good part of the game it was raining, yet, with the ball heavy and slippery, the Blue players handled it almost faultlessly and the accuracy with which they threw their forward passes, which, by the way, were the deciding factors in the game, was remarkable. Yale used four forwards during the game and completed three of them for a gain of 74 yards, a showing which could hardly be expected to be improved upon under the best of playing conditions. Harvard has generally been regarded as better at forward passing than Yale and yet the Crimson completed only one of eight and that for a gain of only four yards, more evidence of the fine way Yale played under the prevailing conditions.

The Yale line charged well and got the jump on the Harvard line most of the time. Yale's offense had much power on attack and the backs ran hard. Yale's blocking and tackling was superior to Harvard's and only in punting did the Crimson have any advantage on the Blue, and that advantage amounted to an average of about four yards to the punt. For Yale Capt. John S. Wilbur '33, tackle; Edward Nichols '34, guard; Robert B. Parker '33, end; Robert Lassiter Jr. '34, halfback; Joseph P. Crowley '33, halfback and Walter B. Levering '33, fullback, stood out. For Harvard Irad B. Hardy Jr. '33, tackle; Roger H. Hallowell '33, center; and John W. Crickard '33, halfback, were the individual stars.

The game was less than five minutes old when Yale scored its first touchdown. The Eli got possession of the ball on Harvard's 45-yard line when a Crimson player fumbled. One short rush and then a Lassiter-to-Parker forward pass put the ball on Harvard's 18-yard line. Two rushes by Crowley gave Yale a first down on Harvard's three-yard line and three more plunges carried it over for the first score of the game. On the try for point-after the pass was poor, but Patrick H. Sullivan '33S picked the ball up and circled Harvard's right end for the point.

Yale's second touchdown came early in the third period. The Blue received a Harvard punt on her own 45-yard line and in seven successive rushes planted the ball behind the Crimson goal line. The try for point-after failed. The third and final touchdown came on the very first play of the fourth quarter. Near the end of the third quarter Harvard tried a lateral pass on her 38-yard line. It was knocked down by W. S. Garnsey '33, who recovered it for Yale on the Crimson's 24-yard line. Yale tried three rushes for little or no gain and the quarter ended. On the first play of the next quarter Lassiter threw a forward to W. A. Marting '34S, who scored. The try for point-after failed.

Only in the second quarter did Harvard threaten Yale's goal line. Early in that period, the Crimson reached the Blue's 13-yard line only to have Yale take the ball away on downs. Then again in the last part of the quarter a brilliant runback of a Yale punt for about 30 yards by Crickard, gave Harvard the ball on Yale's 15-yard line. Three rushes put the ball on the Blue's 5-yard line for a first down, but the next four rushes failed to gain more than four yards and the ball went to Yale and Harvard's last real threat was over.

The statistics show that Yale made seven first downs by rushing and two by passing to seven by rushing for Harvard. Harvard also had two first downs by penalties. Yale gained 142 yards by rushing and 74 by passing to 91 and 4 for Harvard. Yale made five fumbles and recovered four of them to seven by Harvard, five of which the Crimson recovered. Yale lost 35 yards by penalties to 15 by Harvard. Yale punted 14 times for a total of 611 yards and an average of 44, while Harvard punted 12 times for 583 yards and an average of 48. The summary:

YALE — HARVARD
O'Connell, Garnsey, Sargent, le ... re, Hageman, Wolcott
Wilbur, McCrudden, lt ... rt, Bancroft, Francisco
Nichols, DeAngelis, lg...rg, Gundlach, Crane
Howland, Johnson, Malin, c.....c, Hallowell
Converse, Holcombe, rg...lg, Esterly, Healey
Curtin, Kilcullen, rt.......lt, Hardy, Rogers
Parker, Kimball, re.le, Nazro, Bartol, Cassedy
Sullivan, Marting, Browne, qb ... qb, Wells, Whitney, Peter
Lassiter, C. Williamson, lhb ... rhb, Barrett, Leonard, Nevin
Crowley, Callan, rhb ... lhb, Crickard, Sherman, Pescosolido
Levering, M. Williamson, fb.fb, Dean, Waters

Score—Yale 19, Harvard 0. Touchdowns—Levering 2, Marting for Yale. Point-after—Sullivan. Referee—E. J. O'Brien, Tufts. Umpire—J. P. Egan, Duquesne. Head linesman—T. J. McCabe, Holy Cross. Field judge—A. W. Palmer, Colby. Time—Four 15m. periods.

### College Football Results

Akron 0, Otterbein 0.
Alabama P. I. 14, Georgia 7.
Alabama S. T. 21, Knoxville 0.
Albright 6, Lebanon Valley 0.
Alfred 0, Baltimore 0.
Allegheny 0, Bethany 0.
Augustana 26, Lake Forest 13.
Baylor 19, Southern Methodist 0.
Birmingham Southern 7, Howard 0.
Bloomsburg T. 0, Oswego T. 0.
Bluffton 2, Wilmington 0.
Boston C. 21, Boston 6.
Bradley 7, Millikin 6.
Brigham Young 18, Utah Aggies 6.
Bucknell 6, Georgetown 6.
California 0, Stanford 0.
Carbondale 25, Charleston 0.
Carroll 13, Idaho (S. B.) 7.
Carson Newman 0, Catawba 0.
Carthage 9, Illinois T. 9.
Case 14, Oberlin 0.
Centre 21, Georgetown 0.
Clarke 24, Morehouse 6.
Coe 13, Iowa S. T. 7.
College Puget Sound 32, Albany 0.
Columbia 0, Syracuse 0.
Creighton 34, Wyoming 0.
Defiance 13, Detroit C. C. 7.
Delaware 6, Haverford 0.
DePauw 0, Wabash 0.
Duke 7, North Carolina 0.
Fordham 8, Oregon State 6.
Geneva 19, Westminster 0.
Georgia Tech. 6, Florida 0.
Gonzaga 12, South Dakota 0.
Hampden Sydney 25, St. John's 7.
Hanover 26, Oakland City 0.
Hattiesburg 32, Delta S. T. 25.
Hillsdale 7, Hope 0.
Holy Cross 0, Manhattan 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 35, Shurtleff 0.
Iowa State 34, Drake 13.
Kansas 19, Kansas State 0.
Kenyon 2, Ashland 0.
Lacrosse T. 12, Upper Iowa 0.
Lafayette 25, Lehigh 6.
Louisiana C. 13, Louisiana T. 6.
Luther 27, Simpson 0.
Marquette 6, Wash. & Jefferson 0.
Maryland 6, Washington & Lee 0.
Maryville 12, Appalachian T. 0.
McKendree 6, Illinois S. T. 0.
Michigan 3, Minnesota 0.
Michigan State 7, Detroit 0.
Mississippi 7, Southwestern 0.
Moorhead T. 16, Transylvania 7.
Muhlenberg 0, Penn M. I. 0.
Montana Mines 98, Billings P. I. 0.
Nebraska 5, Oklahoma 0.
Newberry 20, Wofford 20.
New Hampshire 43, Conn. State 0.
New River 12, Waynesburg 0.
North Dakota 12, DePaul 6.
Northwestern 44, Iowa 6.
Notre Dame 12, Annapolis 0.
Occidental 14, Pomona 13.
Ohio 25, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Ohio State 3, Illinois 0.
Paine 0, Benedict 0.
P. I. Marines 39, Presbyterian J. C. 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Carnegie Tech 0.
Purdue 25, Indiana 7.
Randolph Macon 14, Roanoke 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 8, Norwich 0.
Rutgers 18, Springfield 0.
San Diego State 13, Arizona 0.
Seton Hall 19, Lowell T. S. 0.
Shepherd 40, Gallaudet 0.
South Carolina 19, Citadel 0.
St. Joseph 12, Washington C. 0.
St. Viator 0, Missouri Mines 0.
Susquehanna 12, Juniata 7.
Swarthmore 6, Dickinson 0.
Tennessee Teachers 6, Tennessee Jr. 0.
Texas Christian 16, Rice 6.
Texas Tech 39, New Mexico 6.
Tufts 6, Mass. State 2.
Tulane 26, South 0.
U. C. L. A. 32, Montana 0.
Upsala 8, Wagner 6.
Utah 16, Colorado Aggies 0.
Villanova 7, Temple 0.
Virginia Union 25, North Carolina C. 7.
Wesleyan 13, Rochester 0.
West Kentucky T. 58, Louisville 0.
West Liberty 137, Cedarville 0.
West Point 7, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
West Virginia 25, Davis Elkins 12.
Wheaton 32, Crane J. C. 0.
Willamette 6, Whitman 0.
William & Mary 18, Emory & Henry 6.
Wisconsin 18, Chicago 7.
Wofford 21, Newberry 0.
Wooster 7, Denison 6.
Yale 19, Harvard 0.

**INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 3 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 8 |
| Buffalo | 3 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 6 |
| Syracuse | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Windsor | 1 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 19 | 3 |
| Detroit | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 2 |

RESULT NOV. 19
Buffalo 4, Windsor 1.

RESULTS NOV. 20
Buffalo 4, Cleveland 3.
Syracuse 8, Windsor 3.
London 1, Detroit 1, overtime.

**WINDSOR SWAMPED**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21—Syracuse Stars swamped Windsor Bulldogs, 8 to 3, here last night in a hard-skating International Hockey League game in which there was much heavy checking and slashing. The Stars were much too good for the visitors, scoring twice in the first period, three times in the second and three times in the third. Bulldogs got one in the second period and two in the third. It was the third defeat in five days for the Windsor team.

**GOALIE HOLDS TECUMSEHS**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Nov. 21—Clever goal keeping by Johnny Clark saved Detroit Olympics from defeat at the hands of the London Tecumsehs here last night. The teams played to a 1-to-1 overtime tie. Gregg scored for London early in the first period on a double-pass play with Fraser and Pettinger. Newman scored on Brydson's pass early in the second. London Tecumsehs remain undefeated leaders in the International League as a result of this game. They have won three games and tied two for eight points. This game was the fifth in eight days for the powerful London club.

**WINDSOR LOSES TO BUFFALO**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FORT ERIE, Ont., Nov. 21—Buffalo Bisons, International Hockey League champions, came back to form here Saturday night to score a decisive 4-to-1 victory over Windsor Bulldogs. The visitors have not won a league game here in more than two years. Lloyd Gross scored three goals and Roth the other for Buffalo. Blake scored for the losers.

**BISONS CLIMB INTO SECOND**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21—Buffalo Bisons climbed into second place in the International Hockey League, two points behind London Tecumsehs, by defeating Cleveland Indians here last night, 4 to 3. It was the second victory in as many nights for the league title holders.

**MR. CUTTING PASSES ON**

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Robert M. Cutting, nominee for the presidency of the United States Golf Association, passed away suddenly last night at the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bartelme in Hubbard Woods. Mr. Cutting was nominated to the presidency of the golf association only last week. He was widely known in golfing circles. He made his home at the Hinsdale Country Club at Hinsdale, Ill., where he lived with his father, former Judge Charles S. Cutting. He was formerly head of the Western Golf Association, and in his youth was a star baseball player of the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated.

**ST. LOUIS FLYERS WIN**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21—A third-period rally that forced the opening game of the American Hockey Association here into overtime last night brought victory to the St. Louis Flyers, 3 to 2, over the St. Paul Greyhounds.

**TISDALE CHOSEN AT SYRACUSE**

NEW YORK, Nov 21 (AP)—Francis M. Tisdale '34 of Buffalo, only junior to win his letter this year, has been elected captain of the 1933 Syracuse University football team. He plays right guard.

# MANY ELEVENS ENDED SEASON

## Rain and Mud Handicap Well-Laid Plans—Columbia Held Scoreless

Already the rumble of speculation for 1933 is being heard concerning the chances of certain eastern major football teams for next fall, as many ended their 1932 seasons Saturday. The seemingly all too short season which already has ended for some will finish Thursday for others, and the following Saturday for the late finishers, with a few outstanding specials scheduled a little later.

Harvard and Yale ended their 1932 football history Saturday and an account of this conflict is recorded in a special story elsewhere on this page. Columbia finished in a scoreless tie with Syracuse, which really seemed an after-climax, since the Lions met with their only defeat the previous week when facing Brown. Syracuse invaded schooled in stronger defensive measures and fittingly tried to apply them to the inclement rainy weather conditions, which beset and riddled plans of most of the eastern elevens.

Columbia probably was not keyed to the pitch in which it faced Brown, but Coach Lou Little did well to raise the Lions to sufficient elevation to thwart the hopes of Syracuse. Throughout the encounter the Lions held the upper hand, and, although the Orange and Black fought back courageously, the mud and water handicapped the Lions.

Pittsburgh, awaiting its coming conflict with Stanford, defeated Carnegie Tech by a mere margin of 6 to 0, before some 15,000 in the rain, snow and cold. The Panthers outplayed the Scots, but needed a "break" to score, which came on a recovered fumble of a Pittsburgh punt on the Carnegie four-yard line, from where the Panthers pushed over their touchdown. It was the fifteenth Panther triumph against Carnegie in 19 meetings.

Fordham upheld the East again intersectionally by winning from Oregon State, 8 to 6, in another game beset by muddy conditions. The Maroons really did the East an admirable turn, for the Beavers had an unusual intersectional success previously against eastern elevens. A blocked kick, in which the kicker was tackled after recovery over his own goal line, gave the Rams the two points by which they won.

Notre Dame found the United States Naval Academy quite a problem out at Cleveland, where 70,000 persons were worked to a high pitch of enthusiasm as the Middies held the powerful Ramblers to two touchdowns. United States Military Academy rested its regulars and had more than its share of difficulty to defeat West Virginia Wesleyan, 7 to 0. It required a 70-yard run by Felix Vidal during the five minutes played by the first-stringers to secure the score.

Among the colleges of a little less note, prominence must be given to Manhattan, which, aided by the rain, held a more powerfully rated Holy Cross team to a scoreless tie. Boston College, preparing for its annual clash with the Crusaders, polished off Boston University, 21 to 6. Lafayette easily handled the often defeated Lehigh team, 25 to 6, and the high score run up by West Liberty against Cedarville, 137 to 0, is certainly worthy of mention.

In New England Tufts closed its season by carefully watching the high-scoring back, Lou Bush, while defeating Massachusetts State, 6 to 2. Bush was closely covered throughout and never permitted to get away on one of his spectacular dashes. Springfield drew more than it could handle in Rutgers and went down to defeat, 18 to 0. New Hampshire ran wild against Connecticut State totaling 43 points while holding the visitors scoreless. Although sunny skies and dry fields might have altered scores somewhat, it seems as if the best teams generally won.

# Boston Cubs Take Lead of Standing

**CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 3 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 11 | 8 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| Springfield | 2 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 4 |
| Quebec | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Providence | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 2 |
| New Haven | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 0 |

RESULTS NOV. 19
Boston 3, Providence 2.
Philadelphia 2, Springfield 1.

RESULT NOV. 20
Boston 3, New Haven 1.

The Boston Bruin Cubs won their second home game of the 1932 Canadian-American Hockey League season at the Boston Garden, Saturday night, defeating the Providence Reds, league champions, 3 to 2. The Cubs came from behind after the Reds had established a two-goal lead. The defeat dropped the Reds from a triple tie for first place. The summary:

BOSTON — PROVIDENCE
Klein, Weir, Harnott, lw ... rw, Giroux, Rivers, Taylor
Cook, O'Neil, King, c ... c, Murray, Alexandre, Taylor
Saunders, Ingram, Buckles, rw ... lw, Harrington, Taylor, Connor
J. Jerwa, Benson, ld.......rd, Lesieur, Vail
Foster, Davie, rd..ld, Trapp, Vail, Hinsperger
Jackson, g..........................g, Seed

Score—Boston 3, Providence 2. Goals—O'Neil, Saunders, Buckles for Boston; Taylor, C. Giroux for Providence. Assists—King, Harnott for Boston; Connor, Harrington for Providence. Referee—F. A. Synnott. Linesman—Bill Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21—Coach Frank Carroll's 1932-33 Springfield Indians have yet to win a Canadian-American Hockey League game on home ice. The Indians dropped their second straight West Side Arena game here Saturday night when they bowed to the Philadelphia Arrows, 2 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA — SPRINGFIELD
Conn, McGoldrick, Hudson, lw ... rw, Desjardin, Palm, Heard
Burke, Runge, Anderson, c ... c, Pettinger, Blinco, Smith
Boyd, Phillips, Pratt, rw.lw, Gainor, Perkins
Nichols, Desmarais, ld.rd, Arnott, Molyneaux
Peters, McCaffrey, rd.ld, Regan Molyneaux
Kerr, g.........................g, Moore

Score—Philadelphia 2, Springfield 1. Goals—Runge 2 for Philadelphia; Pettinger for Springfield. Assists—Phillips 2 for Philadelphia; Desjardins, Arnott for Springfield. Referee—William J. Stewart. Linesman—Harold Davenport. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21—Boston Bruin Cubs went out in front in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing at the expense of the New Haven Eagles here last night. The visitors were slow to start and trailed the locals, 1 to 0, in the first period, but their scoring brought two goals in the second and another in the third to win, 3 to 1. A succession of minor penalties marred the contest. The summary:

BOSTON — NEW HAVEN
Klein, lw.......................rw, Collings
Cook, c.......................c, L. Jackson
Saunders, rw....................lw, Wilson
J. Jerwa, ld......................rd, Pringle
Foster, rd........................ld, Speyer
P. Jackson, g......................g, Roberts

Score—Boston 3, New Haven 1. Goals—Saunders, Harnott, Klein for Boston; Paddon for New Haven. Assists—King, Foster for Boston. Spares—Harnott, King, Buckles, Davie, Weir, O'Neil, Ingram, Benson for Boston; Paddon, Kuhn, Burmister, Picketts, R. Jackson, Whittles, Radley, Doran for New Haven. Referee—F. A. Synnott. Linesman—Normie Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

# Brundage Thanks A. A. U. for Support

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—With the fullest ranks since the preparatory convention two years ago, when the arrangements for the recent Olympic Games were made, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States convened this morning at the Hotel Paramount for its forty-fourth annual convention. Delegates from all over the United States, greatly encouraged by the success of the Olympiad, had arrived all day yesterday, with committee meetings keeping them busy most of the afternoon and evening.

Thirty-three committees were in session in the various smaller rooms of the headquarters, with several other committees of importance concerning the recent Olympic Games also convening elsewhere. The most important of these was the Finance Committee of the American Olympic Association, held at the New York Athletic Club, which announced that prospects for a balance to cover the printing and distribution of a full report of the Olympic Games are fair, as local committees send in their reports of collections to George W. Graves, the treasurer. He announced that this collection was not yet complete, with several hundred miscellaneous items still outstanding.

A radical departure in the organization of ice hockey to provide for a new association, omitting the world amateur, and classifying players so as to permit the payment of expenses and compensation for time lost, will be submitted to the convention by the ice hockey committee, of which Rufus J. Trimble is chairman. Other important innovations announced for consideration by committees, as announced in the annual report of Avery Brundage, president, which was the feature of the morning session of the convention this morning, including the establishment of new districts throughout the country, with a further grouping into sections, to take care of the registered athletes, now approaching 50,000, and increase during the last four years of almost 25 per cent.

President Brundage thanked the Union for its whole-hearted coöperation in the Olympic Games, and also congratulated the Union on its increase of working agreements with other athletic organizations, including the Nataional Collegiate Athletic Association, the women's division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, and the National Young Men's Christian Association, which has overcome to a large extent the former prejudice against the Union.

He called attention to the success of the Sullivan Award, the Amateur Athlete, and the recodification of the handbook of the Union, and he urged further work to rewrite and standardize it, to make it the official manual of all athletics, with the coöperation of the colleges, the Y. M. C. A., and other athletic groups.

The men's national senior and junior outdoor track and field championships and the national decathlon test were awarded to Chicago last night at the meeting of the track and field committee. In view of the coming world's fair in Chicago Denver withdrew its bid for these events. New Jersey was awarded the national pentathlon contest and New York again was given the national indoor pentathlon event.

**NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Green Bay | 8 | 1 | 1 | 124 | 32 | .889 |
| Portsmouth | 5 | 3 | 1 | 90 | 55 | .833 |
| Chicago Bears | 3 | 5 | 1 | 95 | 37 | .750 |
| New York | 3 | 1 | 5 | 67 | 87 | .375 |
| Boston | 2 | 2 | 4 | 40 | 73 | .333 |
| Brooklyn | 3 | 0 | 6 | 56 | 104 | .333 |
| Chic'go Card'ls | 2 | 2 | 4 | 66 | 72 | .333 |
| Stapleton | 2 | 2 | 6 | 61 | 139 | .250 |

RESULTS NOV. 20
Portsmouth 10, Boston 0.
New York 6, Green Bay 0.
Chicago Bears 20, Brooklyn 0.
Stapleton 21, Chicago Cardinals 7.

**GIANTS STOP PACKERS, 6—0**

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers, champions of the National Professional Football League for the last three years, lost their first game of the season yesterday, falling before the New York Giants, 6 to 0, before a crowd of 40,000. With the Giants' line completely bottling up the Packers' famed aerial and running attack, the New Yorkers took advantage of the breaks to score.

**SPARTANS HOLD SECOND PLACE**

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Nov. 21 (AP)—The powerful Portsmouth Spartans tightened their hold on second place in the National Professional Football League yesterday by defeating the Boston Braves, 10 to 0. A 37-yard drive aided by a 10-yard penalty on Boston for holding gave the Spartans a touchdown in the second period. John Cavosie bucked the ball over from the four-yard line. Dutch Clark kicked the extra point. Clark also dropkicked a field goal from the 20-yard line in the third period.

**BEARS SCORE THREE TIMES**

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Chicago Bears scored a touchdown in each of the last three periods yesterday to defeat Benny Friedman's Brooklyn Dodgers, 20 to 0, in a National League football game. Passes took the ball to the Dodger 11-yard line in the second period and Red Grange rounded left end for the first touchdown.

**STAPLETON RETURNS TO FORM**

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Stapleton returned to form in the National Professional Football League yesterday and handed the Chicago Cardinals a 21-to-7 defeat before a crowd of 4500. Bob Campiglio, former backfield star of West Liberty (W. Va.) Teachers' College, counted twice for Stapleton, while Ken Strong, former New York University luminary, scored in the opening quarter. Holmer passed to Kessel for Chicago's touchdown in the third quarter.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY ELECTS**

Alfonso Anthony Aliberti '34 of Portland, Maine, has been elected captain of the Boston University football team for next season. The new leader has played an outstanding game at right guard on the Terrier eleven all season. He was chosen Saturday following his team's game with Boston College.

**"CLIFF" MONTGOMERY ELECTED**

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Clifford E. Montgomery '34, star quarterback, has been elected captain of Columbia's 1933 football team. Montgomery has been the mainspring of the Columbia attack this year, the team's best runner, passer and kicker. His home is in Natrona, Penna.

# RANGERS BEAT MAPLE LEAFS 7-0

## Chicago Climbs to Tie for Lead—Maroons Head Canadian Section

**NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE**
**AMERICAN DIVISION**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| Chicago | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| Detroit | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| N. Y. Rangers | 2 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 4 |
| **CANADIAN DIVISION** | | | | | | |
| Montreal | 2 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 4 |
| Toronto | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 3 |
| N. Y. Americans | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 3 |
| Canadiens | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Ottawa | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

RESULTS NOV. 19
Ottawa 2, Detroit 0.
Montreal 4, Americans 1.

RESULTS NOV. 20
N. Y. Rangers 7, Toronto 0.
Chicago 2, Canadiens 1.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—New York Rangers and the Toronto Maple Leafs came together in the first appearance of the Rangers on their home ice this season last night at Madison Square Garden. This time the locals disposed of the Stanley Cup winners in overwhelming style, 7 to 0, with practically every member of the team participating in the score. Aitkenhead, the new goalie, proved his worth in fast company by brilliantly handling shots of the Toronto attackers. The summary:

RANGERS — TORONTO
F. Cook, Siebert, Murdoch, Keeling, Dillon, lw.....rw, Bailey, Conacher, Doraty
Boucher, Voss, Murdoch, Somers, c ... c, Darragh, Primeau, Gracie
W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, Asmundson, rw ... lw, Cotton, Jackson, Blair
Johnson, Heller, ld....rd, Levinsky, Clancy
Brennan, Heller, Somers, rd.ld, Day, Horner
Aitkenhead, g..........g, Chabot, Conacher

Score—N. Y. Rangers 7, Toronto 0. Goals—W. Cook 2, Boucher, Voss, Asmundson, Johnson, Dillon, for Rangers. Assists—Somers 3, Boucher 2, Dillon 2, Johnson, F. Cook, Siebert, Keeling, Heller for Rangers. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and Gerald N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Nov. 21—The Ottawa Senators scored their first victory in two years in the National Hockey League by defeating the Detroit Red Wings, 2 to 0, here Saturday, it being the second shutout in three nights for the visitors. The game was fast, but the deciding factor was the strength and body checking of the local defense, which was backed up by brilliant work in goal by Alex Connell, formerly the shutout king of the N. H. L. The Kilrea brothers were prominent in the local victory, Hec scoring on a pass from Weiland after 12m. 50s. in the first period and Wally giving McInenly the pass for the second goal after 10m. 55s. in the third session. Both teams displayed smart combination on the attack, but the Ottawa forwards were able to penetrate closer in on the opposing goal. The summary:

OTTAWA — DETROIT
H. Kilrea, Forslund, McInenly, lw ... rw, Aurie, Goldsworthy, Wiseman
Weiland, Cox, Howe, c ... c, Carson, Goodfellow, Marker
Finnigan, Touhey, W. Kilrea, rw ... lw, Emms, Lewis
Shields, Starr, ld.......rd, Young, Hansen
Smith, Bourgeault, rd...ld, Evans, Buswell
Connell, g...........................g, Roach

Score—Ottawa 2, Detroit 0. Goals—H. Kilrea and McInenly for Ottawa. Assists—Weiland and W. Kilrea for Ottawa. Referees—J. O. Cleghorn and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—Keyed up again, the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Montreal Canadiens, 2 to 1, in a National Hockey League game before 5000 people at the Coliseum here last night. All the scoring was done in a furious second period, but the game was exciting all the way.

Howie Morenz, Canadiens' famous center, counted the visiting goal with the aid of Gagnon, right wing, and Chicago's goalie, Charles Gardiner.

CHICAGO — CANADIENS
Thompson, McFadyen, Ripley, lw ... rw, Gagnon, Larochelle
Gottselig, Cook, Romnes, c ... c, Morenz, Lepine, Gaudreault
Couture, Jenkins, March, rw ... lw, Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha
Abel, Bostrom, ld.......rd, S. Mantha, Leduc
Graham, Coulter, rd......ld, Burke, Carson
Gardiner, g...................g, Hainsworth

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 2, Montreal Canadiens 1. Goals—Cook and Ripley for Chicago; Morenz for Montreal. Assists—McFadyen, Jenkins for Chicago; Gagnon, Joliat for Montreal. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto; J. A. Cameron, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, Nov. 21—A strong attack by the Montreal Maroons in the 10-minute overtime period gave the locals a 4-to-1 victory over the New York Americans on Saturday. The game was fast from the start until in the overtime when a defensive lapse permitted Northcott and Ward to close in on Worters for the winning goal. After that the visitors made strong efforts to tie the score once again, but the locals took advantage of the weakened defense to add two more. Trottier opened the scoring in the first period on a play with Conacher and Plaxton, but the Americans evened the count in the third when Patterson ended an attack with Convey and Sheppard. The Maroons showed more speed and aggressiveness than has been their custom, while both teams were strong defensively. The summary:

MONTREAL — AMERICANS
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw ... rw, McVeigh, Filmore, Wasnie, Patterson
Smith, Plaxton, Robinson, c ... c, Himes, Convey, Thorsteinssen
Ward, Brydson, Haynes, rw ... lw, Martin, Sheppard, Keating
Conacher, Gallagher, ld..rd, Ayres, Brydge
Wentworth, Gallagher, rd ... ld, Dutton, Dutkowski
Walsh, g...........................g, Worters

Score—Montreal 4, Americans 1. Goals—Northcott 2, Trottier and Brydson for Montreal; Patterson for Americans. Assists—Plaxton, Conacher, Ward, Trottier and Haynes for Montreal; Convey and Sheppard for Americans. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

**UTAH UNBEATEN SINCE 1927**

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Nov. 21 (AP)—University of Utah displayed one of its most finished performances of the season Saturday to defeat a determined Colorado Aggie team, 16 to 6, and clinch its fifth consecutive Rocky Mountain football title. The victory established a five-year unblemished record in conference competition for Utah, which has not been defeated since its 13-to-0 loss to the Colorado Farmers here in 1927.

**WISCONSIN ELECTS SMITH**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—Harold C. Smith '34, fullback, was elected captain of the University of Wisconsin football team following the 18-to-7 victory over University of Chicago here Saturday. He succeeds G. S. Kabat '33, guard. Smith comes from Milwaukee.

**LUNDAHL WINS SWORD TITLE**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, Nov. 21—R. Lundahl of St. Catharines won the Canadian dueling sword championship on Saturday when he finished in front of a field of over 20 competitors in the titular tourney. Two preliminary pools were held in the afternoon with the four leaders in each qualifying for the final pool in the evening. The individual bouts in the afternoon were decided by two out of three hits while the final bouts were of the three out of five variety. The results of the final pool were: 1, R. Lundahl, St. Catharines, 6 wins; 2, D. A. Dalton, Toronto, Sword Club, 5 wins, 11 touches against; 3, Don Collings, Toronto Sword Club, 5 wins, 13 touches against; 4, Lucien de la Fortune, Freres d'Armes, Ottawa, 4 wins; 5, O. F. Giesecke, Toronto Sword Club; 6, G. Demers, Freres d'Armes, Ottawa; 7, J. Dalton, Humberside and J. C. Campbell, St. Catharines.

# Meadow Brook Is Winner, 9 Goals to 6

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 21 (AP)—F. Winston C. Guest's Meadow Brook four rallied for five goals in the fifth and sixth chukkers to defeat Santa Paula, 9 to 6, in the first game of the polo series between the United States and Argentina for the "Cup of the Americas," Saturday.

A crowd of 19,000 braved a drizzling rain to watch the international encounter, a hard-fought contest between evenly matched sides.

Trailing 6 to 4 after four periods, the North Americans tied the score at 6-all in the fifth chukker on goals by Guest and Billy Post, and then clinched it with a three-goal barrage in the next period on accurate shots by Guest, Michael G. Phipps and Elmer J. Boeseke.

Guest was the powerhouse of the Meadow Brook attack, scoring four times himself and setting up the ball for his mates on several other occasions. Manuel Andrada was the Argentine's bulwark, though his hitting was strangely inaccurate. Santa Paula, as a team, lacked the balance Meadow Brook showed.

The North Americans need one more victory to clinch the cup, donated by President Justo. The next game probably will be played next Saturday. The summary:

UNITED STATES — ARGENTINA
No. 1—Michael G. Phipps ....Arturo Kenny
2—F. W. C. Guest..........Jack Nelson
3—Elmer J. Boeseke..........José Reynal
Back—Billy Post..........Manuel Andrada

Score—United States 9, Argentina 6. Goals—Guest 4, Phipps 2, Boeseke 2, Post for United States; Kenny 3, Reynal 2, Andrada for Argentina.

# CALIFORNIA AND STANFORD IN TIE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 21—For the first time in 38 years of competition between Stanford University and the University of California, the rivals fought to a scoreless tie, Saturday, in the California Memorial Stadium. Seventy-five thousand spectators witnessed the game.

Both teams found the opposing line rather hard to penetrate and when passes yielded nothing, they settled down to defensive tactics throughout most of the game. The result was a punting duel, which found many kicks traveling 50 to 60 yards. Stanley Anderson '34, Indian quarterback, actually sent one from behind his own goal line deep into California territory, more than 70 yards in the air.

Anderson and William C. Sim, Stanford halfback, and Henry W. Schaldach '33 and Arleight T. Williams '35, California halfbacks, all contributed to what was one of the finest exhibitions of punting ever seen on an American gridiron. Long kicks helped both teams out of dangerous situations and not one kick was blocked during the entire game.

CALIFORNIA — STANFORD
Jones, McCormick, le...............re, Doub
Ransome, lt....rt, Laborde, Gribbin, Rogers
Carlson, Morris, lg...............rg, Corbus
Christie, Baldwin, c......c, Bates, Albertson
S. S. Gill, Swinney, Pascoe, rg ... lg, Kite, Holwerda
Tozer, Carlton, rt...lt, Grey, Palamountain
Piller, Meek, C. G. Gill, re.le, Colvin, Packard
Castro, Stewart, qb.qb, Campbell, Anderson
Williams, Schaldach, Vallanos, lhb ... rhb, Caddel, Lambert, Afflerbaugh
Keefer, Relles, rhb...................lhb, Sim
Quisling, Klein, Hector, fb.fb, Hillman, Baker

Score—Stanford University 0, University of California 0. Referee—Herb Dana, Nebraska. Umpire—Thomas Louttig, Oregon State. Lineman—Thomas Fitzpatrick, Utah. Field judge—Robert Evans, Milliken—Time—Four 15m. periods.

# YALE SOCCER TEAMS DEFEAT, TIE HARVARD

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21—Scoring both of its goals in the second half, Yale's varsity soccer team defeated the Harvard varsity here, Saturday, 2 to 0. The Yale freshmen were also victorious over the Harvard freshmen, 1 to 0, while the junior varsity teams of the two colleges played a scoreless tie.

Rain fell during most of the game and the field was soggy so that the players were greatly handicapped. The first half of the game was very even, but the second half found Yale working together in better shape than Harvard and Gallery and Maxwell scored for the Blue. Toward the last part of the game Harvard speeded up its play some; but the Yale defense was equal to the emergency. The summary:

YALE — HARVARD
Knox, ol...........or, Schumacker, Baxter
Walcott, Crane, il.......ir, Close, Van Brisen
Gallery, cf......................cf, Grover
Jordan, ir.......................il, Parker
Maxwell, Aspinwall, or..........ol, Robins
Curtis, lhb......................rhb, Waters
Fawcett, Bates, chb..........chb, Robinson
Walther, rhb......................lhb, Eaton
Hersey, lb.......................rb, Wemple
Bannon, rb......................lb, Gunimere
Van Winkle, g.....................g, England

Score—Yale 2, Harvard 0. Goals—Gallery, Maxwell for Yale. Referee—W. K. Campbell. Time—22-minute periods.

**AUSTRALIA LEADS M. C. C.**

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 21 (AP)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club collapsed today against the fine bowling of All-Australia on a sticky wicket and were dismissed in their second innings for only 60 runs. They knocked up 282 in their first. Nagel, giant Australian fast to medium fast bowler, earned a place on the test match team as he took only 10 overs, including three maidens, to take eight English wickets for 32 runs. Oxenham took the other two against the demoralized English batsmen. All-Australia, with 218 runs in their first innings, had a fine opportunity to win the match. A downpour halted play after the M. C. C. innings, causing postponement until tomorrow.

**MRS. MOODY ON WINNING TEAM**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Peggie Scrivener of England defeated Collette Rosambert of France and Josane Sigart of Belgium, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, in a women's doubles tennis match here yesterday. Mrs. Moody and Christian Bousus of France were defeated in mixed doubles by Mlle. Sigart and Marcel Bernard of France.

**RIVER PLATE WINS TITLE, 3 TO 0**

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 21 (AP)—River Plate won the Argentine professional soccer football championship yesterday, defeating Independiente, 3 to 0. A crowd of 55,000 persons watched the struggle while another 200,000 milled around outside the field.

**COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY**

Annapolis 15, Virginia 40.
Middlebury 28, Rensselaer P. I. 32.
Northeastern 20, Mass. State 43
West Point 15, Lafayette 40.

# ARSENAL BOWS TO RIVAL 5-3

## Aston Villa Moves to Top Place—Brentford Beaten at Last

**LEADERS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS**

**ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION**

| | W | D | L | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aston Villa | 10 | 4 | 1 | 40 | 18 | 24 |
| The Arsenal | 11 | 2 | 2 | 47 | 25 | 24 |
| Derby County | 9 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 22 | 21 |
| Huddersfield Town | 9 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 17 | 21 |
| Sheffield Wed. | 8 | 3 | 4 | 32 | 21 | 19 |
| Leeds United | 6 | 7 | 2 | 20 | 15 | 19 |
| Portsmouth | 7 | 4 | 4 | 34 | 28 | 18 |
| West Bromwich A. | 8 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 25 | 18 |
| Everton | 7 | 3 | 5 | 27 | 24 | 17 |
| Newcastle United | 7 | 2 | 5 | 26 | 31 | 16 |
| Sunderland | 6 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 29 | 15 |
| **SECOND DIVISION** | | | | | | |
| Stoke City | 10 | 3 | 2 | 27 | 9 | 23 |
| Bradford City | 8 | 5 | 2 | 32 | 16 | 21 |
| Tottenham Hotspur | 8 | 3 | 4 | 43 | 19 | 19 |
| Bury | 7 | 5 | 3 | 26 | 16 | 19 |
| Plymouth Argyle | 7 | 4 | 4 | 32 | 22 | 18 |
| Fulham | 7 | 4 | 3 | 32 | 25 | 18 |
| Manchester United | 6 | 6 | 3 | 30 | 27 | 18 |
| Swansea Town | 7 | 3 | 5 | 20 | 15 | 17 |
| Southampton | 7 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 25 | 16 |
| Bradford | 7 | 1 | 7 | 31 | 28 | 15 |
| Oldham Athletic | 5 | 5 | 5 | 24 | 25 | 15 |
| **THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION** | | | | | | |
| Chester | 9 | 4 | 4 | 33 | 19 | 22 |
| Hull City | 9 | 3 | 3 | 38 | 18 | 21 |
| Southport | 8 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 20 | 20 |
| Wrexham | 8 | 3 | 4 | 38 | 24 | 19 |
| Gateshead | 7 | 5 | 3 | 33 | 21 | 19 |
| Crewe Alexandra | 9 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 24 | 19 |
| Accrington S. | 7 | 4 | 5 | 33 | 28 | 18 |
| Barrow | 6 | 5 | 4 | 23 | 18 | 17 |
| Walsall | 7 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 25 | 16 |
| Doncaster Rovers | 4 | 8 | 3 | 24 | 25 | 16 |
| Barnsley | 6 | 4 | 5 | 29 | 30 | 16 |
| **THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION** | | | | | | |
| Brentford | 12 | 2 | 1 | 34 | 15 | 26 |
| Reading | 8 | 5 | 2 | 38 | 21 | 21 |
| Norwich City | 6 | 7 | 2 | 27 | 18 | 19 |
| Exeter City | 8 | 3 | 4 | 32 | 23 | 19 |
| Bristol Rovers | 7 | 4 | 4 | 32 | 28 | 18 |
| Crystal Palace | 7 | 3 | 5 | 28 | 22 | 17 |
| Queen's Park R. | 6 | 4 | 5 | 30 | 31 | 16 |
| Northampton T. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 36 | 24 | 15 |
| Luton Town | 6 | 3 | 6 | 29 | 27 | 15 |
| Aldershot Town | 6 | 3 | 6 | 24 | 23 | 15 |
| Watford | 6 | 3 | 6 | 23 | 23 | 15 |
| **SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION** | | | | | | |
| Glasgow Rangers | 12 | 3 | 2 | 48 | 14 | 27 |
| Aberdeen | 12 | 1 | 5 | 50 | 23 | 25 |
| Celtic | 10 | 5 | 4 | 45 | 22 | 25 |
| Motherwell | 10 | 4 | 3 | 52 | 24 | 24 |
| Heart of M'loth'n | 11 | 2 | 5 | 40 | 20 | 24 |
| St. Mirren | 11 | 1 | 5 | 40 | 27 | 23 |
| Hamilton Acas | 9 | 3 | 5 | 49 | 29 | 21 |
| St. Johnstone | 9 | 3 | 5 | 33 | 26 | 21 |
| Third Lanark | 8 | 2 | 7 | 36 | 33 | 18 |
| Kilmarnock | 7 | 4 | 6 | 39 | 39 | 18 |
| Queen's Park | 6 | 3 | 7 | 31 | 41 | 15 |
| **SECOND DIVISION** | | | | | | |
| Hibernian | 14 | 1 | 2 | 52 | 15 | 29 |
| Queen of the South | 11 | 4 | 2 | 58 | 26 | 26 |
| Raith Rovers | 12 | 1 | 4 | 52 | 25 | 25 |
| Stenhousemuir | 9 | 4 | 4 | 34 | 29 | 22 |
| Dunfermline | 8 | 5 | 4 | 43 | 26 | 21 |
| Albion Rovers | 10 | 1 | 6 | 36 | 34 | 21 |
| East Fife | 8 | 3 | 6 | 50 | 31 | 19 |
| St. Bernard | 8 | 2 | 7 | 34 | 27 | 18 |
| Dumbarton | 7 | 4 | 6 | 35 | 32 | 18 |
| King's Park | 6 | 5 | 6 | 40 | 41 | 17 |
| **IRISH LEAGUE** | | | | | | |
| Derry City | 12 | 0 | 2 | 37 | 10 | 24 |
| Belfast Celtic | 10 | 3 | 1 | 41 | 18 | 23 |
| Linfield | 8 | 2 | 4 | 41 | 17 | 18 |
| Coleraine | 7 | 4 | 3 | 40 | 24 | 18 |
| Distillery | 9 | 0 | 5 | 38 | 35 | 18 |
| Bangor | 7 | 2 | 5 | 40 | 33 | 16 |
| **IRISH FREE STATE** | | | | | | |
| Dundalk | 10 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 14 | 22 |
| Shelbourne | 8 | 2 | 4 | 34 | 23 | 18 |
| Shamrock Rovers | 8 | 1 | 4 | 37 | 25 | 17 |
| Cork | 8 | 0 | 5 | 26 | 25 | 16 |
| Dolphin | 5 | 2 | 7 | 24 | 27 | 12 |
| Cork Bohemians | 3 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 27 | 11 |

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 21—Brentford has been beaten at last. For the first time this season the leader of the Southern Section, Third Division of the English Association Football League, had its colors lowered Saturday and there is now no undefeated side in "big" soccer.

Another dramatic occurrence was the overthrow of the first division leader, The Arsenal, by Aston Villa, which supplants the loser at the head of the standing. Until this game The Arsenal hadn't lost a single match away from home. Aston Villa, by the way, hasn't yet been beaten at home. The encounter between these two great sides at Birmingham was worth going miles to see. In pace and footballing technique there was hardly anything to choose between the rivals, but Aston Villa had the greater staying power and came along with three fine goals toward the end of a strenuous battle. The first put them even with their opponents, the second gave them a lead and the third put the issue beyond doubt. The final score was 5 to 3. The Arsenal and Aston Villa now have the same number of points, the latter taking the precedence because of a superior gold average.

Derby County still clings to third place although trounced 6 goals to 1 by Liverpool in the most one-sided match of the day. In the second division London fans are watching eagerly the progress of Tottenham and Fulham in the race for promotion. Fulham took a toss, but the Spurs gained slightly on the leader.

# CROTTY HOME FIRST AT FRANKLIN PARK

Walter Crotty of the North Medford Club won the eighteenth annual six-mile cross-country run of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at Franklin Park, Boston, Saturday afternoon, by finishing about 60 yards in front of Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I. The North Medford Club won the team championship with a score of 24 points. The first 10 men to finish and their times follow:

| Pos. | Runner | Club or City | Time m. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Walter Crotty | North Medford | 34 | 05 |
| 2 | Leslie Pawson | Pawtucket, R. I. | 34 | 24 |
| 3 | R. Hickey | Lynn Y. M. C. A. | 34 | 35 |
| 4 | Paul Kanaly | Belmont | 34 | 50 |
| 5 | Tom McDonough | Boston A. A. | 34 | 51 |
| 6 | Phil Leslie | Dorchester Club | 34 | 52 |
| 7 | M. A. Portanova | Boston A. A. | 35 | 00 |
| 8 | John Kelly | North Medford | 35 | 03 |
| 9 | James P. Henigan | North Medford | 35 | 04 |
| 10 | B. E. Estes Jr. | Boston | 35 | 05 |

**COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS**

Lehigh 2, Lafayette 1.
M. I. T. 4, Clark 1.
Penn State 2, West Point 1.
Springfield 7, Brown 0.
Yale 2, Harvard 0.

# ECONOMY PLAN FOR SCHOOLS IN BRITAIN DECRIED

## Teachers Oppose Cabinet Measure to Restrict Free Education

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Educational economies, proposed by the Government, will not curtail benefits to secondary education, according to Lord Irwin, the president of the Board of Education, in a recent debate in the House of Lords.

Lord Irwin indicated that the proposals would affect only 5 or 6 per cent of all schools involved, and they would affect an economy of some £410,000 a year.

A decision that fees payable for secondary education will in the future be made to fit the capacity of the parents to pay them, has been made the target of a vigorous attack by the teaching profession.

The representatives of the main secondary school associations state that the proposal to demand payment is wrong in itself and that it is doubly wrong in expecting payment, as suggested by the circular, from families in receipt of incomes so low as £3 or £4 a week.

They claim that if the ministry's proposals come into force, some 29,000 children of 74 secondary schools who are now accepted free of charge, will in future be called upon to pay for their schooling. In 1367 schools on the board's grant list, some 200,000 children, who now have free places, will in future have them no longer, unless their parents can prove their incomes to be below £3 or £4 a week. In 1128 schools out of 1367, an increase of fees will be demanded in respect of at least 100,000 children, the teachers contend.

Lord Irwin said that in October last there were 78 free schools out of a total of 1378. In these 78 there were rather over 31,500 pupils as compared with rather more than 438,000 in the 1378. The balance of schools, representing the vast majority, charged fees ranging from £6 6s. to more than £15 15s., with a variable proportion of free places tenable without regard to circumstances.

Lord Irwin pointed out that there was a yawning gulf between payments of parents and costs to public funds. There was a system by which well-to-do parents could obtain free education for their children, and there was a surprising differentiation in fees charged between adjacent districts.

The proposals are to remedy such anomalies by asking local authorities to fix a general level of fees; to substitute special places for free places, and to provide that, in these special places, the general fee chargeable should be graduated, reduced, or wiped out altogether according to the means of the parents concerned.

# Electors in Spain Warned to Unite

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—Conservative classes of Spain are warned by Señor Miguel Maura, ex-Minister of the first Republican Cabinet, that unless they unite soon, they must expect to be governed by a Cortes of pronounced "Left" tendencies for a period of five years as the result of the next elections.

Refusal by the conservatives to take a hand in politics, he points out, has done the country damage which will be difficult to repair. At the last elections, through the abstention of 70 per cent of the electors in one province, 11 Socialists were returned there.

The consequences are visible today in the fact that the Socialists, after protesting against the party's alliance with the Government, now refuse to allow the three Socialist Ministers to leave the Cabinet.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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Language of Maps

THERE is a glamour about maps, and much of the miraculous in them. Each has a personality, and one map differs from another in glory. What a change when we pass from a Mercator's Projection to one that keeps its suggestion of the sphere! The one, with its gross overenlargement of some parts and diminution of others, seems to me to symbolize rapacity and ambition; the other, with its fair apportionment of territory, to represent justice and equity. The invariability of the scale, whether it be an inch to a mile or an inch to a hundred miles, a scale rigorously maintained through the whole page, is a mark of stern impartiality. "These," it seems to say to empires or to principalities, to Russia or to Andorra, "are your appointed limits; seek not to transgress them."

It teaches also the lesson of humility. When the known world was much smaller than it is now, Socrates, we are told, showed Alcibiades a plan of it. To find Greece took the lad some time; Attica was almost invisible, and the estate on whose size he prided himself was not there at all. "See, my boy," said Socrates, "how little are the great." Similarly, if ever in Jingo vanity I think of the British Empire, I take a map of the heavens, and look at the nebula in Orion. One of those tiny dots is many thousand times larger than the region ruled by King George.

It was with a different purpose that Lord Salisbury bade his countrymen look through the other end of the telescope and study large-scale maps. The British people were at the time afflicted with "Mervousness": Russia had approached the city of Merv, and was suspected of aiming at India. On a map of Asia she did indeed seem dangerously near, but a large-scale map soon banished illusion.

* * *

Unfortunately, maps sometimes minister to our lower inclinations. Nations may observe that their boundaries are irregular, or, as they please to say, "unnatural": and their feeling for symmetry may lead them to reflect that a little annexation would neatly "round off" their domain. The possession of this strip here, or of that piece there, may come to appear in their minds as a "geographical necessity"; though, but for the map they would never have thought of it. Like Hotspur in *Henry IV*, when making his division of the hoped-for spoils with Glendower, they may say,

"See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out";

from which they proceed to a demand for a more "equitable" share, and thence to wars of acquisition, with wars of reconquest to follow as the night the day. Maps, like other good things, may be turned to evil uses.

In Voltaire's *Micromegas* there is a story of an inhabitant of Sirius who visited our world, and was at first full of astonishment, not unmingled with contempt, at the sight of its diminutive denizens. He took one of these Lilliputians up with finger and thumb, amusedly watching its puny movement, when suddenly he perceived what the pygmy was doing. "He has measured me!" he cried, and realized with unwonted humility that physical size does not always go with mental capacity. When I look at maps, I feel like the Sirian. Few things show the stretch of human capacity more clearly than the measuring which goes to the making of maps and plans. The profound conception of proportion, of relativity, lies behind it: a conception which has enabled us to calculate the distances and masses of suns a hundred thousand light-years distant from us, which we can only see as they were myriads of years ago. The cartographer sums up in himself the surveyor, the navigator, the draftsman, and the mathematician.

* * *

I watch two or three men with a measuring rod and a theodolite. A single length, say a hundred yards, is marked out, and remarked, with all the precision of which humanity is capable; and after that a couple of angles are measured with equal precision. From that line, by means of a succession of angles, a whole county is planned out; and from these calculations a map is drawn, perhaps on a sheet a foot square, so exact that a traveler can find his way, through endless twists and turns, from one village to another fifty or a hundred miles distant. He measures his continents on the map, and transforms them into miles on the road, little thinking what centuries of slowly advancing natural science have gone to the making of that simple card. The man who first hit on the idea of merely putting the north on the top of the sheet, and the east to the right, is entirely forgotten; but he was a genius, and one of the great benefactors of our race.

And the lines of latitude and longitude—those lines without which Vasco da Gama and Columbus must have coasted wearily, always keeping in sight of the shore—what miracles of patient investigation lie behind *them!* I remember how the old Icelanders used to sail. "You leave the Faroes to the north at such distance that the sea shows halfway up the cliffs; and then you make for Iceland, keeping just so far south as the line where you fall in with whales and seabirds." That was what the bravest sailors of old time had to work by: today the chart and the sextant give more accurate sailing directions. There is a story I read many years ago, of a man who reached the North Pole long before Peary. The author told how, when the man turned southward, he rejoiced when he "struck some longitude"; it was as if he were halfway home. Something of the same exhilaration seizes me as I gaze at a map, and see those lines of safe guidance—those circles which, like King Alfred or Charlemagne, have well earned their title "Great." I think Shakespeare felt the same when he saw the "new map with the augmentation of the Indies," wrinkled with as many lines as the smiling face of Malvolio.

* * *

Maps, unlike other drawings, rarely lie. They neither idealize nor caricature; they nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice. The cartographer is the most veracious of men, ever striving after a greater and greater degree of accuracy. Every new discovery, every change of coast line or "rectification" of boundary, he makes it his business to record: nay, he endeavors to mark variations of climate, and by his contours to register the heights of mountains. The wind may blow where it listeth, but he sets down its paths. A map is the precise opposite of an affidavit; we rely on it as on the word of Wilberforce. If I feel uncertain about the existence of Ynisybwl or Ystradgynlais, I look the place up in a map, and am reassured. Hence, by the homage which vice pays to virtue, the mendacious often seek to gain credence by adding maps and plans to their fictitious narratives. How much verisimilitude is lent to *Treasure Island* by the plan accompanying it! We have all heard of the man who, reading *Gulliver's Travels*, declared that it was full of improbabilities, and that for his part he scarcely believed a word of it. But Swift knew human nature. He appended to the book a map of the Pacific, with Lilliput and Blefuscu at the appropriate distance from Japan; and the man's doubts were resolved. "Things subjected to the eyes," as Horace long ago observed, "impress the mind more deeply than things heard with the ears." If I had the power to set a new proverb afloat upon the world, I should substitute for, "As honest as the day" the more vigorous phrase, "As truthful as a map."

E. E. KELLETT.


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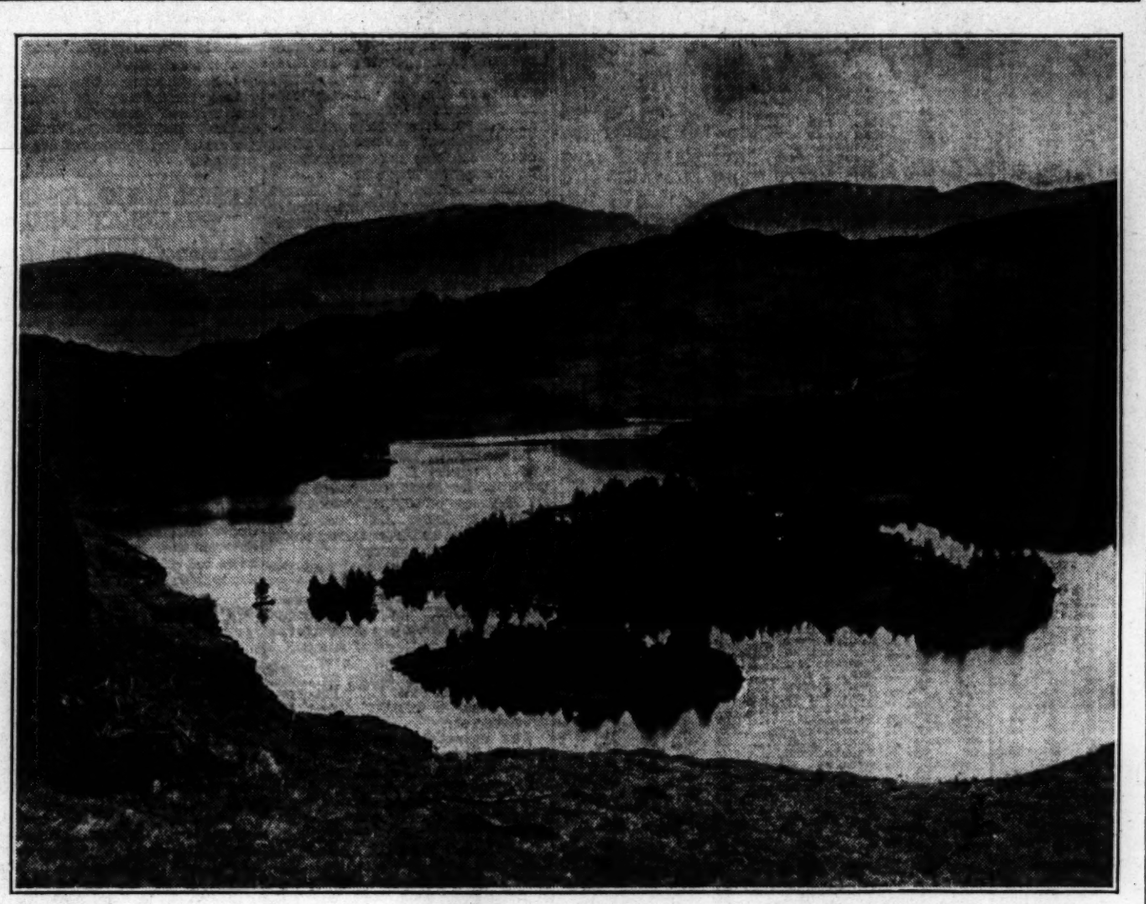
## Ships of Ancient Ragusa

Ragusa is an alluring spot, subtropical in its setting, at the foot of the bare and barren Dinaric Alps, full of flowers and a charm quite its own; a popular resort of the Austrians while it was still a part of their empire; a place for tourists to linger in today, or for poets and historians to dream over; a medieval, fortified city in a one-time miniature republic, which requires, to picture it properly, an artist with brushes full of color instead of an author with a mere dictionary. . . .

Ragusa was founded in the seventh century of our era by refugees from the Græco-Roman colony of Epidaurus near by, when, like Salona, it was devastated by the Avars. In the course of time a maritime republic grew up here, with ships that traded from the Thames to the Holy Land. The golden age came in the first half of the fourteenth century. Sailors from Ragusa, it is said, sailed with Columbus when he discovered America, and twelve ships of her building went down with the Spanish Armada. The importance of this little republic to shipping is shown by the fact that our word "argosy" was corrupted from "ragusy," which means "ship of Ragusa." It is a word treasured by poets today, but common parlance in the time of Shakespeare. You will hear it often in the performance of "The Merchant of Venice." Early in the play "argosies of portly sail" are spoken of as flying "on the woven wing," and Shylock says of Antonio: "He hath an argosy bound for Tripolis, another to the Indies; I understand, moreover, upon the Rialto, he hath a third at Mexico, a fourth for England." Ragusa built many ships for Venice, drawing so heavily upon her wooded hillsides that it is no wonder they are bare today. Soon the smaller state found it advisable to ally herself with the "Queen of the Adriatic" for greater protection against marauding pirates. . . .

No one can wander through the streets of ancient Ragusa without being conscious of its long history, and of the changes that those old walls have witnessed. The most appealing phase of its story is the fact that always the little republic offered a haven to those in distress, not only to the first fugitives from Salona and Epidaurus, but to many later fleeing kings and nobles. — ISABEL ANDERSON, in "A Yacht in the Mediterranean."



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*Tarn Hows and Helvellyn, Seen From Above Coniston in the English Lakes*

## Comradeship

I was envying him
His wings-
And friendship
With such lovely things
When the connoisseur of clover
Used my hand
To travel over.

I laughed a little
And I went
Fed with fragrance
And content,
Proud
The way a careless bee
Quietly
Included me.

MARTHA KEEGAN.

## A Family of Otters

The distance down to the water was perhaps sixty feet; but it was scarcely half as far across the chasm to the beetling cliff, on the other side; the pool was so shadowed that the deep, still water beneath looked black as ink.

A week later, when I arrived at the place appointed, Tom and Catherine had not appeared. So, after feeding old Sol I went to see the falls again. Noticing that a faint trail led along the mossy ledges to a point where one might climb down nearer the water, I followed it and presently arrived where I could obtain a fuller view of the dark pool, from cover of a thicket of young pines. While I crouched there, listening to the solemn roar and looking up the chasm, I saw a lithe, beautiful creature swim across the pool and climb upon a rock on the opposite side. . . . It gave vent to a peculiar low whistling note. Immediately three similar creatures, not half so large, all wet, sleek and shining, popped up and emerged from the water. . . . Though very slim and agile, this larger animal looked to be four or five feet in length. Its head was curiously flattened; its ears were low and scarcely visible; but its tail, hanging down on the rock, was remarkably broad and thick.

Up to that moment I had never seen a living otter, and believed at first that these were beavers. After observing them, however, I concluded that they must be otters—a mother otter and her half-grown kits.

Just then, above the roar of the falls, I heard Catherine's clear voice calling me. Softly and without answering, I drew back through the low boughs and went to meet my cousins. Tom had his new gun, Kate her new violin; but I hardly noticed them. "There are four of the prettiest creatures you ever saw, in that pool below the falls!" I cried. "I guess they're otters. Come quietly and you can see them." . . .

But the otters had now disappeared. We watched for some time, but saw nothing of them. Catherine opened the case, and taking out the violin began drawing the bow gently across the strings. Presently the mother otter swam across to the same rock where I had first seen her, and drawing herself up appeared to listen curiously.

Out of sight among the boughs Catherine continued sounding low notes; after a few moments the small otters popped up again and crawled upon the rock. There they all four crouched, with their sleek wet heads raised, turning this way and that, evidently listening—as pretty a sight as one can imagine—and Catherine, peeping out, still went on drawing her bow.—From "Stories of My Home Folks," by C. A. STEPHENS.

## "The Poet's Day"

The poet's day is different from another,
Though he doth count each man his own heart's brother.
So crystal-clear the air that he looks through,
It gives each color an intenser hue;
Each bush doth burn, and every flower flame;
The stars are sighing; silence breathes a name.
The world wherein he wanders, dreams, and sings
Thrills with the beating of invisible wings;
And all day long he hears from hidden birds
The low, melodious pour of musicked words.

—RICHARD WATSON GILDER, "Poems."

## Bell-Ringing in Italy

When you come to think of it, it is really astounding how much individuality there is in bells and bell-ringing throughout Italy. Used as we are to the peals and the well-ordered traditions of bell-ringing in England, perhaps we are apt at first to be a little contemptuous of what seems to be the harum-scarum jangling of bells in Italian towns. But hearken patiently and eventually you will find something like order emerging out of chaos and, before you know it, you will find yourself becoming fond of what you first regarded as nothing but a cacophonous din.

The bells are unmistakably different in tone from English bells. They are not so mellow and, as a matter of fact, some of them are positively harsh and raucous. Not a few of them are cracked and hoarse. . . . But, in some subtle way, they fit into the picture as nothing else could and you would miss them terribly were they silenced. The method of ringing—or, perhaps, you prefer to call it the lack of method—differs in every city and town. Venetian bell-ringing is not to be confounded with Florentine bell-ringing, any more than the note of the Marangona could be mistaken for the voice of the major bell of the Duomo in Florence.

Roman bells, again, are every bit as individual in tone, and the manner in which they are rung, as are the bells of either Florence or Venice. Whether it be the Marangona's deep-throated crash that sends Saint Mark's pigeons circling upward from the Piazza, or whether it be the snarling roar of the great bell in Giotto's tower, with all the lesser bells of Florence following in chorus, Italian bell-music adds much to the complex charm of the land. At San Sepolcro the campanile and bells make a very characteristic feature of the town, and one is glad to hear the metallic clanguor as many times a day as it pleases the ringers to pull the ropes. —From "Down the Tiber and Up to Rome." By HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN, GEOFFREY J. MARKS, FRANK A. WALLIS.

## Hálaadás

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

A HÁLAADÁS oly tulajdonság amely a szellemi fejlődéssel növekedik, amint arról azok tanuskodhatnak akik nem ismerték a hála értelmét amíg Istennek mint minden jó forrásának megértésére rá nem ébredtek. Nagyon jelentőséges az, hogy mikor Jézus Krisztus a sokaságnak az öt kenyérből és a két halból enni adott, amint azt a Biblia elmondja, hálát adott és így megáldotta azt a készletet amivel már el volt látva. A tanitványok korlátolt gondolkozása az éhes sokaságot és a készletek látszólagos elégtelenségét látta, és ezt mondták: „De mi az ennyinek?" De Mesterük, értve az isteni Szeretet örök-jelenlétét és hasznavehetőségét, elfordult a készletnek korlátolt, anyagi érzéki eszméjétől, és köszönetet adott a Szeretetnek bőséges készletelért. És ezen szellemi tény tökéletes megértésével vette a rendelkezésére álló készletet, és megáldotta—és, ime, ötezer evett belőle.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) egyik követője, aki mikor ezt a jól-ismert történetet olvásta látszólag a szegénység és nélkülözés időszakán ment keresztül, különösen azon tényt vette észre, hogy Jézus a bebizonyítás megtörténte előtt adott hálát. Megujult értelemmel emlékezett meg arról is, hogy Lázár sírjánál, mikor a gyász, elválás és halál anyagi bizonyítékaival volt körülvéve, Jézus ezt mondta: „Atyám, hálát adok néked, hogy meghallgattál engem. Tudtam is én, hogy te mindenkor meghallgatsz engem." És akkor tisztán megértette azt, hogy ha a készletek problémáját ki akarja dolgozni el kell fordulnia a szegénység és nélkülözés azon tanuságaitól amelyektől látszólag körül volt véve, és hogy hálásnak kell lennie azon jóért, amely az ő számára már kinyilvánitódott, dacára az anyagi érzékek tanuskodásainak.

Miután igy alázatosan beismerte a hálaadásra való nagy szükségét, hálát kezdett adni a jónak minden oly kifejezéséért, amely már az övé volt, látó és halló képességéért, otthonáért, barátaiért, a hüvös szellőért amely bejött ablakán, az erdőkmezők színpompás szépségéért. Mikor ezt folytatva a hálaadásra mindenütt további okokat talált, első dolgává tette minden reggel hogy hálát adjon a jónak minden olyan, még legkisebb részéért is, amely nap nap után az övé lett, úgyannyira, hogy nem maradt helye a nélkülözés vagy hiány egyetlen gondolatára. És akkor úgy találta, hogy a legváratlanabb helyeken csatornák nyiltak meg, melyeken át készletek özönlöttek hozzá, kielégitve nemcsak az ő szükségleteit, hanem azokét is, akik gondjára voltak bízva. A szegénység érzése soha többé nem árasztotta el, mert úgy találta, hogy egyidejüleg magát hálával elteltnek és szegénynek nem érezhette. Ez után ha a szükség szuggesztiója ütötte fel fejét, képes volt azon a hála érzése szárnyain fölülemelkedni.

Könnyü boldognak és hálásnak lenni mikor a nap süt s mi sikeresek és gondtalanok vagyunk; de nem oly könnyü az mikor minden látszat szerint kevés okunk van a hálaadásra. De ne felejtsük el, hogy az úgynevezett emberi elme biztosra vesz sok mindent, melyeket a szellemileg felébredt, alázatos gondolat mint Isten soha nem hiányzó jóságának jeleit ismeri fel. Valóságban nincs oly ember, bármily nehéz legyen is a helyzete, aki nem találhat valamit amiért hálás lehessen.

„Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) Mary Baker Eddy ezt irja (3-ik oldal): „Hálások vagyunk-e igazán azon jóért, melyet már megkaptunk? Akkor azon áldásokat, melyek már a miénk, használatunkra fogjuk fordithatni, és evvel magunkat további áldások megkaphatására fogjuk előkészíteni." Mikor az elszegényedett özvegy panaszkodott Elizeus prófétának hogy nincs módjában adósságait kifizetni, a próféta ezt kérdezte tőle: „Mi van a házadban?" Ahhoz fordulva ami már az övé volt, és a próféta szellemi értelme által segitve oly jó használatra tudta segélyforrásait fordítani, hogy megszabadúlt a szegénység érzésétől és hogy megengedték neki hogy két fia vele maradjon.

A hála érzése szellemi tapasztalatainkba erőt, reményt és bátoritást hoz, és kiszoritja belőle a gyöngeség, képtelenség és az elbátortalanitottság hamis hiedelmeit. Amint a Krisztusi Tudomány kifejti előttünk Isten mindenségének tényét, tanulunk Benne mindég jobban és jobban bízni, és tanuljuk Őt mint minden jó forrását elismerni. Amint a hálaadás elmei szokássá válik, a jónak a tapasztalatainkban előforduló legcsekélyebb jeleit is az isteni Elme kinyilatkoztatásainak fogjuk hálával telten felismerni. Igy a hálaadásra mindég több és több okot fogunk találni és a hálaadás csatornákat fog felnyitni, melyeken át jó fog mindennapi tapasztalatainkba folyni, és így képesek leszünk Pállal mondani: „Oh Isten gazdagságának, bölcseségének és tudományának mélységei!"

—EDWARD ROWLAND SILL, in "Poems."

## Thanks Giving

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

GRATITUDE is a quality which increases with spiritual growth, as many can testify who have not known the meaning of gratitude until awakened to the understanding of God as the source of all good. It is highly significant that when Christ Jesus fed the multitude with the five loaves and two fishes, as the Gospel records state, he gave thanks and thus blessed the supply already at hand. The limited thought of the disciples saw the hungry multitude and the seeming insufficiency of the supply, and they said, "What are they among so many?" But knowing the ever-presence and availability of divine Love, their Master turned away from the limited material sense of supply and gave thanks for the abundance of Love's supply. And with the realization of this spiritual fact, he took the supply which was at hand, and blessed it—and, behold, it fed five thousand.

On reading this familiar story a student of Christian Science who seemed to be passing through a period of poverty and lack was impressed by the fact that Jesus had given thanks before the demonstration was made. With renewed understanding she also remembered that at the tomb of Lazarus, when surrounded by the material evidences of grief, separation, and death, Jesus said: "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." She then realized that, in order to work out her problem of supply, she must turn away from the evidences of poverty and want, with which she seemed surrounded, and be grateful for the good which was manifested, in spite of the evidences of the material senses.

Humbly acknowledging, therefore, her own need of gratitude, she began to give thanks for every expression of good she already possessed, for sight and hearing, for home and friends, for the cool wind that blew in her windows, for all the glowing beauty of the out-of-doors. Continuing thus to find on every side reasons for gratitude, she began the first thing each morning to give thanks for every little detail of good which came into her experience, until there was no room for a thought of want or lack of any kind. Then she found that channels opened up in the most unexpected ways, and supply flowed in to meet the need not only for herself, but for those in her care. Never again was she overwhelmed by a sense of poverty, for she found that she could not feel grateful and poor at the same time. Thereafter, if a suggestion of lack presented itself, she was able to rise above it on wings of gratitude.

To most of us it is easy to be happy and grateful when the sun is shining and we are prosperous and carefree; but it does not seem so easy when to all appearances there is little to be grateful for. One must remember, however, that the human mind, so called, takes for granted a great many things which the spiritually awakened, humble thought recognizes as evidences of the unfailing goodness of God. In reality, there is no one, however difficult his situation may appear to be, who cannot find something for which to be grateful.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 3): "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more." When the impoverished widow complained to the prophet Elisha that she had no means of paying her debts, she was asked by the prophet, "What hast thou in the house?" Turning to what she already possessed, and aided by the spiritual understanding of the prophet, she so utilized her resources that she was freed from a sense of poverty, and her two sons were allowed to remain with her.

Gratitude brings into our mental experience strength and hope and encouragement, and displaces the false beliefs of weakness, disability, discouragement. As Christian Science unfolds the fact of God's allness, we learn to trust in Him more and more, and to acknowledge Him as the source of all good. As gratitude becomes a mental habit, even the smallest evidences of good in our experience are gratefully recognized as manifestations of divine Mind. Thus more and more we find reasons for being grateful, and gratitude opens up channels through which good flows into our experience, and we are able to say with Paul, "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

## With Indians in the Black Hills

We travelled eastward for two days, and then the gloomy ridges of the Black Hills rose up before us. The village passed along for some miles beneath their declivities, trailing out to a great length over the arid prairie, or winding among small detached hills of distorted shapes. Turning sharply to the left, we entered a wide defile of the mountains, down the bottom of which a brook came winding, lined with tall grass and dense copses, amid which were hidden many beaver dams and lodges. We passed along between two lines of high precipices and rocks piled in disorder one upon another, with scarcely a tree, a bush, or a clump of grass. The restless Indian boys wandered along their edges and clambered up and down their rugged sides, and sometimes a group of them would stand on the verge of a cliff and look down on the procession as it passed beneath. As we advanced, the passage grew more narrow; then it suddenly expanded into a round grassy meadow, completely encompassed by mountains; and here the families stopped as they came up in turn, and the camp rose like magic.

The lodges were hardly pitched when, with their usual precipitation, the Indians set about accomplishing the object that had brought them there; that is, obtaining poles for their new lodges. Half the population, men, women, and boys, mounted their horses and set out for the depths of the mountains. It was a strange cavalcade, as they rode at full gallop over the shingly rocks and into the dark opening of the defile beyond. We passed between precipices, sharp and splintering at the tops, their sides beetling over the defile or descending in abrupt declivities, bristling with fir-trees. On our left they rose close to us like a wall, but on the right a winding brook with a narrow strip of marshy soil intervened. The stream was clogged with old beaver-dams, and spread frequently into wide pools. . . .

After having ridden in this manner six or eight miles, the scene changed, and all the declivities were covered with forests of tall, slender spruce-trees. The Indians began to fall off to the right and left, dispersing with their hatchets and knives to cut the poles which they had come to seek. I was soon left almost alone; but in the stillness of those lonely mountains, the stroke of hatchets and the sound of voices might be heard from far and near. . . .

Wild as they were, these mountains were thickly peopled. As I climbed farther, I found the broad dusty paths made by the elk, as they filed across the mountain side. The grass on all the terraces was trampled down by deer; there were numerous tracks of wolves and in some of the rougher and more precipitous parts of the ascent, I found foot-prints different from any that I had ever seen, and which I took to be those of the Rocky Mountain sheep. I sat down upon a rock; there was a perfect stillness. No wind was stirring, and not even an insect could be heard.—From "The Oregon Trail," by FRANCIS PARKMAN.

## *I Will Be Glad*

I will be glad to be and do,
And glad of all good men that live,
For they are woof of nature too;
Glad of the poets every one,
Pure Longfellow, great Emerson,
And all that Shakespeare's world can give.
When the road is dust, and the grass dries,
Then will I gaze on the deep skies;
And if Dame Nature frown in cloud,
Well, mother—then my heart shall say—
You cannot *so* drive me away;
I will still exult aloud.
Companioned of the good hard ground,
Whereon stout hearts of every clime,
In the battles of all time,
Foothold and couch have found.

—EDWARD ROWLAND SILL, in "Poems."


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# MARKET COMES ALMOST TO A STANDSTILL

## Prices Fluctuate in a Narrow Channel—Tone Heavy

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Enough selling oozed through the stock market today to give the list a rather soggy appearance.

The market was very dull, and selling was in insufficient volume to indicate a decided trend. The market opened a little higher, but the Radio consent decree brought considerable selling into Radio Corp., and with steel production showing some slackening, sentiment was easily dampened.

Stocks averaged moderately lower toward the close. Losses of about a point were the rule in such issues as Santa Fe, Allied Chemical and Union Pacific, while American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Case, General Electric, Harvester and American Can were fractionally off.

Radio lost more than a point. A few leaders, including National Biscuit, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania and Procter & Gamble firmed slightly.

Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

In a number of quarters, relief was expressed that the long pending anti-trust controversy had at last been composed.

Another development in anti-trust actions of interest to Wall Street was the decision of the Supreme Court to review the decision against the soft coal operators in the lower court, in the case of Appalachian Coals, Inc., in which they sought to pool their sales efforts.

**War Debt Controversy**

Most of the week-end surveys of investment services stressed the impending war debt controversy as injecting an element of uncertainty, with the prospect that developments might bring a further drop in sterling exchange, with consequent unsettlement of commodities. Of developments in Washington, one which was viewed hopefully was the discussion of paring Government expenses. The United States Chamber of Commerce published a survey showing that a good start had been made in cutting state and local taxation, with savings of nearly $500,000,000 a year already made.

A slight increase in freight movement on the Santa Fe was reported for the week ended Nov. 19, leading to the hope that the sharp drop in loadings in the week ended Nov. 12 may have been in part due to election day. An upturn in loadings in November, however, for carriers generally, would be in sharp contrast to the usual seasonal trend. Santa Fe's loadings of 25,644 cars in the week ended Nov. 19 compared with 25,182 in the preceding week.

**Bonds Rule Steady**

Inconclusive price movements prevailed in the bond market today with high-grade issues generally maintaining a fairly firm position, while semi-speculative loans churned about uneasily.

The foreign war loan situation continued as the center of interest in the financial district. Most bankers were reticent in the matter of opinions and traders and investors showed an inclination to withhold any further large commitments until the "pay or not to pay" question is settled.

Low-priced railroad liens were without any appreciable following and a number of them eased off fractionally. Among these were maturities of Chicago & North Western, Illinois Central and Pennsylvania.

The utilities and industrials followed an irregular course. United States Rubber 5s were under pressure, dropping around 2 points. A rather heavy tone was exhibited by Loew's 6s, Columbia Gas 5s and Utilities Power & Light 5½s. Oil company obligations, including Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s and Shell Union 5s, did better.

The majority of German bonds reflected the uncertainties connected with efforts to select a successor to the von Papen cabinet. German Government 5½s and 7s retreated to slightly lower positions. At the same time both the French 7s and 7½s recorded moderate gains. Japanese loans were steady in the face of publication of reports on the Manchurian embroglio. Most South American issues were easy.

United States Government bonds were hesitant and dull, minor losses being registered by some Libertys and Treasurys.

**GIMBEL BROS. ECONOMY PLAN**

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—As part of a plan for reducing the "occupancy" costs of Gimbel Brothers department stores, holders of the $5,500,000 Saks Realty Corporation leasehold mortgage 6 per cent serial bonds have been asked to accept for each $30 interest coupon payable on April 1 and Oct. 1, 1933, $20 in cash and $12.50 in non-interest bearing scrip, payable in 10 years or less, and to agree to a postponement of each maturity. The bonds mature in increasing amounts up to 1946. The Saks Corporation is a Gimbel subsidiary.

**NEW BOND ISSUE OFFERED**

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Chase Harris Forbes Corporation and Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., are offering today a new issue of $3,200,000 seven-year first closed mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds of Louisiana Steam Generating Corporation, which operates a steam and electric power generating plant at Baton Rouge, La. The bonds are priced at 95 to yield 6.90 per cent. A sinking fund of $224,000 per annum (payable quarterly) will retire over 46 per cent of these bonds before maturity.

**WESTON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT**

Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss of $129,239 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with net profit of $87,384 in the first nine months of 1931. For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss was $29,785, compared with a net profit of $16,728 in the September quarter of 1931.

**GERMAN STEEL OUTPUT LARGER**

BERLIN, Nov. 21—German production of iron in October increased to 333,000 tons of 273,000 in September, while production of raw steel increased to 522,000 tons from 393,000 in September. Furnaces in blast increased to 39 from 32 in September. The large increase was the result of Russian orders, the program of Deutsche Reichsbahn Gesellschaft (German Federal Railways Company), and larger demand from German machine factories.

**BUSH TERMINAL NET PROFIT**

Bush Terminal Company and subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1932, report net profit of $345,506 after depreciation, federal taxes, interest, etc., compared with $1,215,967 in the first nine months of 1931.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

**Closing Prices**

| 1932 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | Stock | Sales | High | Low | Last Nov. 21 | Nov. 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9½ | 1⅝ | .. | Adams Express | 400 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 12 | 2 | Adams Millis | 100 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 14 | 9½ | .. | Addressograph | 100 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 113¼ | 30⅞ | 3 | Air Reduction | 1300 | 56½ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56 |
| 3½ | ½ | .. | Allway Elec App | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 16⅝ | 7⅝ | .50 | Alaska-Juneau | 3100 | 12¼ | 11⅝ | 12⅛ | 12¼ |
| 3⅝ | ⅝ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 1100 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 88⅛ | 42½ | 6 | Allied Chem | 4100 | 80¼ | 78⅛ | 79 | 79⅞ |
| 15⅝ | 4 | .. | Allis Chalmers | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | .. |
| 2⅛ | ¼ | .. | Amal Leather | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 22⅜ | ½ | 2 | Amerada | 100 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | .. |
| 22½ | 5 | .. | Am Bank Note | 400 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | .. |
| 73⅞ | 29⅝ | 4 | Am Can | 6400 | 55⅜ | 54½ | 55⅛ | 54⅞ |
| 38⅞ | 18 | 3 | AmChicle | 400 | 37½ | 36⅞ | 37½ | .. |
| 27 | 11 | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 100 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 22 |
| 15 | 2 | .. | Am & For Pow | 3400 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 21⅝ | 6¾ | 2 | Am Ice | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 15¼ | 3⅝ | .. | Am Locomotive | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| 33 | 14 | 1½ | Am News | 10 | 24 | 23 | 24 | .. |
| 12¼ | 3 | .. | Am Power & Lt | 1400 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9 |
| 58 | 15¼ | 6 | Am P&L 6% pf | 400 | 30 | 29⅛ | 30 | 28¾ |
| 49¾ | 10 | 5 | Am P&L pf A | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 12⅝ | 3⅛ | .. | Am Radiator | 2700 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7¾ |
| 18½ | 3 | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 1200 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ |
| 29¼ | 13⅞ | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 200 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | .. |
| 27¼ | 5⅛ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 1400 | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 55 | 15 | .. | Am Smelt&R 2pf | 100 | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 36¾ | 20 | 2½¶ | Am Stores | 400 | 30¾ | 30½ | 30½ | .. |
| 39¼ | 13 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 100 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | .. |
| 137⅝ | 70¼ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 7700 | 110¼ | 108½ | 109 | 109⅝ |
| 39½ | 11 | 2 | Am Wat W&E | 700 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | 21 |
| 31 | 11 | 2 | Am WW&E ct | 400 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18¼ | 18 |
| 39⅞ | 15¼ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 1100 | 24⅝ | 23¾ | 23¾ | .. |
| 19⅜ | 3 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 3200 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 15½ | 7 | 1 | Archer Daniels | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 61 | 24 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 1100 | 44 | 42¼ | 44 | .. |
| 2⅜ | ⅝ | .. | Ormour Ill A | 200 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 2 | ⅜ | .. | Armour Ill B | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 3⅝ | 1 | .. | Arnold Constable | 1000 | 1¾ | 1⅛ | 1½ | 1 |
| 5¾ | 2½ | .. | Artloom Corp | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 3 | ⅜ | .. | Asso Apparel Ind | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 94 | 17⅞ | .. | Atchison T&SF | 4400 | 44 | 42⅛ | 42⅝ | 43½ |
| 116 | 35 | 5 | Atchison pf | 400 | 62½ | 62 | 62 | 63 |
| 21⅞ | 8⅝ | *1 | Atl Refining | 1100 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17 | 16⅞ |
| 151¾ | 28 | 4§ | Auburn Auto | 5100 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1⅞ | ½ | .. | Austin Nichols | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 17¾ | 1 | 1 | Austin Nichols A | 10 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 7⅜ | 1½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 1400 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5¾ | 5⅝ |
| | | | —B— | | | | | |
| 12 | 2 | .. | Baldwin Loco | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | .. |
| 21⅝ | 3¾ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 1700 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 41½ | 6 | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 700 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 35¾ | 4½ | 2 | Bangor & Aroos | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 91 | 50 | 7 | Bangor & Ar pf | 10 | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. |
| 7 | 3⅜ | .. | Barnsdall A | 1400 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 18¾ | 4½ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 3100 | 11⅛ | 10¾ | 11 | 11⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 7¼ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 1100 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | 18 |
| 74 | 16¼ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 1100 | 35⅜ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | .. |
| 43⅛ | 20 | 2 | Borden | 1800 | 26⅛ | 25½ | 25½ | 26 |
| 10¼ | 3⅞ | .. | Borg Warner | 2300 | 9⅞ | 9 | 9¼ | 9½ |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | .. | Briggs Mfg | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 50¼ | 11⅛ | .. | Brooklyn Man T | 2100 | 22⅝ | 21¾ | 22½ | 21¼ |
| 78⅜ | 21½ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 100 | 63 | 63 | 63 | .. |
| 10¼ | 2⅞ | .. | Brooklyn ueens | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 58 | 23¼ | 6 | Brooklyn Q pf | 100 | 42 | 42 | 42 | .. |
| 89½ | 45 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 1100 | 79 | 78½ | 79 | .. |
| 3⅛ | ½ | .. | Budd Mfg | 400 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 13¼ | 6¼ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 700 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | .. |
| 65 | 7¼ | 7 | Bush Term deb | 90 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 24⅞ | 7 | .. | Byers | 1200 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | 16¼ |
| | | | —C— | | | | | |
| 7⅞ | 1½ | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 200 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | .. |
| 15 | 6 | 1.20 | Canada Dry | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10⅞ |
| 20⅝ | 7⅛ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 1200 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | 13¾ |
| 65¾ | 16¾ | .. | Case Thresh | 9500 | 45 | 43 | 43¾ | 43⅞ |
| 15 | 4⅜ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 200 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 12⅝ | 1¼ | .. | Celanese Corp | 800 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 15½ | 3½ | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 700 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8½ |
| 20¾ | 4⅞ | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 1200 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | 15¼ |
| 31½ | 9¾ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 3500 | 24⅞ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | 24½ |
| 5 | ½ | .. | Chi & E Ill pf | 200 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 5⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | .. |
| 15½ | 2½ | .. | Chi & Gt K pf | 200 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8 |
| 4½ | ¾ | .. | ChiMil & St P | 500 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 8 | 1⅛ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 400 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | .. |
| 14½ | 2 | .. | Chi & N'western | 300 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | 5¾ |
| 31 | 5 | .. | Chi & N'west pf | 500 | 8¾ | 8⅛ | 8⅜ | .. |
| 6¾ | 1 | .. | Chi PneuTool | 300 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 12¼ | 2½ | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 200 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. |
| 16⅜ | 1½ | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 24½ | 2 | .. | Chi RI&P 6% | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 27½ | 4¼ | .. | Chi RI&P 7% | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 8 | 1½ | .. | Childs Company | 200 | 6 | 4½ | 6 | .. |
| 21¾ | 5 | 1 | Chrysler | 5000 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 8¾ | 3¼ | .. | Clark Equipment | 200 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | .. |
| 31½ | 11 | 1 | Colgate-Palm-P | 200 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12¾ |
| 95 | 65 | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 100 | 82¾ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82¾ |
| 12½ | 9 | .. | Colonial Bea Oil | 200 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11½ |
| 14⅞ | 2⅞ | .. | Colo Fuel & Ir | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 30 | 8 | .. | Colo & So 1pf | 20 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 20 | 5 | 4 | Colo & So 2pf | 50 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | .. |
| 21 | 4¼ | 1 | Columbia Gas | 5200 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13¼ |
| 79⅞ | 40 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 200 | 65 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| 41⅞ | 13½ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 2500 | 28¼ | 27¾ | 28 | 28¼ |
| 75 | 40 | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 200 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 72 |
| 27⅞ | 10⅞ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 200 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | .. |
| 81 | 55½ | 6 | Comm I Tr cv pf | 200 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | .. |
| 13¾ | 3½ | .60 | *Comm Solvents | 1200 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 5⅛ | 1⅝ | .. | Comwlth & So | 800 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 68½ | 27⅜ | 6 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 400 | 50 | 49⅞ | 50 | .. |
| 12¼ | 6½ | .60 | Congoleum Nairn | 500 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | .. |
| 11¾ | 2¾ | .. | Consol Film I pf | 500 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | .. |
| 68¾ | 31½ | 4 | Consol Gas | 4500 | 59⅝ | 58 | 58⅝ | 59 |
| 98¼ | 72½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 500 | 96 | 95⅞ | 96 | .. |
| 19⅞ | 4½ | 1 | Consol Laundries | 300 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5½ |
| 9 | 4 | .. | Consol Oil | 900 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 11½ | 2⅞ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 101 | 79 | 8 | Consol Oil pf | 200 | 98 | 98 | 98 | .. |
| 8 | 2⅞ | .. | Cont Baking A | 200 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Cont Baking B | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 47¾ | 24⅞ | 6 | Cont Baking pf | 200 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ | .. |
| 41 | 17⅜ | 2 | Cont Can | 1000 | 35⅞ | 35 | 35⅞ | 35½ |
| 25¼ | 6¾ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 700 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | 15½ |
| 3¾ | ⅝ | .. | Cont Motors | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 9⅜ | 3⅝ | .. | Cont Oil | 800 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 6 |
| 55⅜ | 24¾ | 3 | Corn Products | 1200 | 53 | 52 | 52⅝ | 53¼ |
| 7⅜ | 1½ | .. | Coty | 300 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | .. |
| 26½ | 13½ | 2¶ | Cream of Wheat | 200 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 7¼ | 2¼ | .. | Crosley Radio | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 23 | 7⅞ | .. | Crown Cork & S | 800 | 21¾ | 20¼ | 21¾ | 21 |
| 37 | 21 | 4 | Crown Will Pap | 30 | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 23¼ | 6 | .. | Crucible Steel | 1000 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | 11⅞ |
| 49⅞ | 15 | .. | Crucible Steel pf | 20 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 3⅞ | ⅜ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 300 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2 |
| | | | —D— | | | | | |
| 9¼ | 1 | .. | Davison Chem | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 15¼ | 6¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 300 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | .. |
| 45⅞ | 8½ | .. | Del Lack & W | 7500 | 29 | 28 | 28½ | 28½ |
| 19½ | 12 | 1 | Diamond Match | 200 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 12¼ | 7½ | 1.30 | Dome Mines | 900 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 12⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 5 | .75 | Douglas A | 200 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| 59¾ | 22 | 2 | du Pont de Nem | 5200 | 37¾ | 37 | 37½ | 36¾ |
| 105⅛ | 80¾ | 6 | du Pont deb | 200 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | .. |
| | | | —E— | | | | | |
| 87⅞ | 35¼ | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 1000 | 55¼ | 54 | 54¾ | 55 |
| 32¾ | 8½ | 1.20 | Elec Auto-Lite | 1200 | 19¼ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 4 | ⅞ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 200 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 16 | 2¾ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 500 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 |
| 64 | 10¾ | 7 | Elec Pow & L pf | 200 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | .. |
| 37¼ | 16 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 100 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | .. |
| 51 | 16 | 5 | Engineers P S 5pf | 200 | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 57 | 18 | 5½ | Engineers PS ww | 200 | 38 | 38 | 38 | .. |
| 19 | 12 | 1½ | Equitable Off Blg | 100 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 11¾ | 2 | .. | Erie RR | 500 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| | | | —F— | | | | | |
| 47¾ | 10⅝ | .. | Fairbanks M pf | 10 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | .. |
| 10⅜ | 3 | .. | Fed Water Serv | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 27¾ | 6 | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 300 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ | 15½ |
| 18⅞ | 10½ | 1 | Firestone T & R | 100 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | .. |
| 54¼ | 35 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 600 | 51 | 50 | 51 | 51⅝ |
| 2⅜ | ¼ | .. | Fisk Rub 1pf | 200 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 10 | 4¼ | .. | Florsheim Shoe | 500 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. |
| 97½ | 63 | 6 | Florsheim S pf | 410 | 99 | 97½ | 99 | 97½ |
| 15⅞ | 2 | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 400 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | .. |
| 5⅞ | 1 | .. | Fox Film A | 200 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 28⅝ | 10 | 2 | Freeport Texas | 1400 | 26⅞ | 26 | 26⅛ | 26¾ |
| | | | —G— | | | | | |
| 5½ | ½ | .. | Gen Am Inv | 700 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 25¾ | 9½ | 10 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 400 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 17 |
| 15½ | 4¾ | .. | Gen Asphalt | 200 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | 8 |
| 19⅝ | 10½ | 2 | Gen Baking | 300 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 11½ | 1½ | .. | Gen Cable A | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 25¾ | 3¾ | .. | Gen Cable pf | 60 | 10⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | .. |
| 26⅛ | 8½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 3500 | 17 | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16⅝ |
| 40½ | 19⅝ | 2 | Gen Foods | 1100 | 26 | 25¼ | 25½ | 25⅞ |
| 2¾ | ⅜ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 400 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 30 | 5¼ | 7 | Gen Gas & E 7% pf | 10 | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 48½ | 28 | 3 | Gen Mills | 200 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 95⅛ | 76 | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 100 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94½ |
| 24⅝ | 7⅝ | 1 | Gen Motors | 8700 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ |
| 87¼ | 56¼ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 100 | 75⅞ | 75⅞ | 75⅞ | .. |
| 2¼ | ¼ | .. | Gen Realty | 200 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 24¼ | 10⅜ | .. | Gillette Saf Raz | 700 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅞ | 17½ |
| 72½ | 45 | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 100 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | .. |
| 3¾ | ⅞ | .. | Gimbel Bros | 600 | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 31 | 8 | .. | Gimbel2Bros pf | 300 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | .. |
| 10¼ | 3⅛ | .. | Glidden | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 76 | 35 | 7 | Glidden ppf | 3000 | 67 | 66½ | 66½ | .. |
| 8 | 2⅝ | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 500 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 20⅝ | 8¼ | 1.60 | Gold Dust | 700 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | 15¾ |
| 12⅝ | 2¼ | .. | Goodrich | 1100 | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 29¾ | 5½ | .. | Goodyear | 2200 | 17 | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ |
| 30¾ | 1¼ | .. | Gotham Silk Hos | 600 | 21¾ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | 21½ |
| 4⅝ | 1 | .. | Graham Paige | 1300 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 | 5½ | .. | Great Nor pf | 400 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | 11⅛ |
| 12 | 3¼ | .. | Great West Sug | 300 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6¾ |
| 2¾ | ½ | .. | Grigsby-Grunow | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| | | | —H— | | | | | |
| 95 | 70½ | 7 | Hercules Powd pf | 10 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | .. |
| 83 | 43½ | 6 | Hershey Choc | 100 | 54 | 54 | 54 | .. |
| 12½ | 6¼ | .. | Holland Furnace | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | .. |
| 159 | 110 | 10b | Homestake M | 300 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| 5⅝ | 1⅜ | .. | Houston Oil new | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 28¼ | 8¾ | .. | Houston Oil | 500 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | .. |
| 57⅛ | 43¼ | 4.20 | Household Fin pf | 100 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54¼ |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | .. | Hudson Motor | 500 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 1½ | .. | Hupp Motors | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 3 |
| | | | —I— | | | | | |
| 24⅞ | 4⅜ | .. | Ill Central | 700 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¾ | 14½ |
| 45 | 15⅛ | 4 | Ill Central LL | 10 | 36 | 36 | 36 | .. |
| 44⅞ | 14¾ | 2 | Ingersoll-Rand | 200 | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | 28 |
| 27⅞ | 10 | .. | Inland Steel | 200 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | .. |
| 8⅛ | 3¼ | .. | Insuranshare Del | 800 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 3⅞ | 1 | .. | Insuranshare Md | 200 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | .. |
| 14⅝ | 2¼ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 200 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 7¼ | 1⅝ | .. | Interlake Iron | 300 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 34⅛ | 10⅜ | 1.20 | Int Harvester | 1500 | 23⅝ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 23⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 2⅝ | .. | Int Hydroelec | 400 | 6¼ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 4¼ | ⅞ | .. | Int Merc Marine | 300 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 12½ | 2½ | .. | Int Nickel | 1400 | 8¾ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ |
| 44⅞ | 20¼ | 2 | Int Shoe | 200 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | .. |
| 15¾ | 2⅝ | .. | Int Tel & Tel | 3200 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 52½ | 18 | 7 | Interstate D pf xw | 20 | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
| 20½ | 10¼ | 2 | Island Ork Coal | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| | | | —J— | | | | | |
| 33⅝ | 10 | .. | Johns Manville | 1700 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | 22¼ |
| | | | —K— | | | | | |
| 9¼ | 3 | .. | Kaufmann D St | 300 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 2¼ | ⅛ | .. | Kelley Sp ctfs | 300 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4⅛ | ⅞ | .. | Kelsey Hayes W | 2900 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 2⅜ | .. | Kelvinator Corp | 400 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 4⅞ | .. | Kennecott Cop | 4200 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | 11⅛ |
| 19 | ⅝ | 1 | Kresge | 400 | 11⅝ | 10⅞ | 11¼ | 11 |
| 9⅛ | ⅛ | .. | Kreguer & Toll | 3100 | ⅛ | .. | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 10 | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 200 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 15⅝ |
| | | | —L— | | | | | |
| 11 | 3⅝ | .. | Lehigh Port Cem | 300 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 75 | 47 | 7 | Lehigh P Cem pf | 310 | 52 | 52 | 52 | .. |
| 4⅜ | 1 | .. | Lehigh Val Coal | 200 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 29⅛ | 5 | .. | Lehigh Val RR | 100 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | .. |
| 51⅞ | 30½ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 100 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42 |
| 9⅝ | 3⅝ | .. | Libbey-Owens-F | 300 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | .. |
| 22 | 9 | .. | Liquid Carbonic | 1300 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16½ | 16¼ |
| 37¾ | 13¼ | 4¶ | Loew's Inc | 1700 | 27 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26½ |
| 5 | 1⅞ | .. | Loft Inc | 600 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 16⅛ | .. | Loose-Wiles Bic | 300 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | .. |
| 23⅝ | 8½ | 1¾ | Louisville G&E A | 100 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 38¼ | 7½ | 4 | Louisville & N | 400 | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 | 19⅞ |
| | | | —M— | | | | | |
| 21 | 10 | 2 | McCall Corp | 700 | 17⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅝ | .. |
| 20⅝ | 13 | 1¼ | McIntyre Porcu | 7500 | 21⅛ | 20½ | 21 | 20½ |
| 62¼ | 28 | 4 | McKeesport Tin | 300 | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 47⅞ | 48¼ |
| 4 | ⅜ | .. | McLellan Stores | 300 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | .. |
| 28¾ | 10 | 1 | Mack Trucks | 400 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¼ | .. |
| 60½ | 17 | .50 | Macy (RH) & Co | 900 | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 37½ |
| 46⅝ | 9 | 7 | Man Elv gtd | 40 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 14 |
| 20⅜ | 4 | .. | Man Elv mg | 400 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6½ |
| 14⅝ | 6½ | .80 | Marine Mid | 500 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ |
| 5½ | ⅜ | .. | Market St Ry 2pf | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 13½ | 3 | .. | Marshall Field | 100 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7½ |
| 19½ | 5¼ | 1 | Mesta Mach | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 8⅝ | 3¾ | .. | Mid-Cont Pet | 100 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | .. |
| 65 | 25 | 8 | Midland Stl pf | 100 | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | .. |
| 3⅜ | ⅝ | .. | Min Moline | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 4⅜ | ⅞ | .. | Min SP & SSM | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 13 | 1¼ | .. | Mo Kan & Tex | 700 | 7¼ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6½ |
| 24 | 3¼ | .. | Mo K&T pf | 400 | 15⅞ | 15¼ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 11 | 1½ | .. | Mo Pacific | 100 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | .. |
| 26 | 2½ | .. | Mo Pacific pf | 200 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | 7¼ |
| 30¾ | 13⅜ | 1¼ | Monsanto Chem | 300 | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
| 16½ | 3½ | .. | Montgom Ward | 10100 | 14¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | 14¼ |
| 29⅝ | 7⅜ | 2 | Motor Products | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13½ |
| | | | —N— | | | | | |
| 19¾ | 8 | 1 | Nash Motors | 300 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | 13⅝ |
| 46⅞ | 20¼ | 2.80 | Nat Biscuit | 2400 | 40½ | 39¼ | 40 | 39½ |
| 18⅝ | 6½ | .. | Nat Cash Reg | 200 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 31⅝ | 14⅜ | 2 | Nat Dairy Prod | 7100 | 19 | 18½ | 19 | 19⅛ |
| 10 | 2 | .. | Nat Dept S pf | 10 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 8⅛ | 3⅜ | .. | Nat Enam & St | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 92 | 45 | 5 | Nat Lead | 200 | 64 | 64 | 64 | .. |
| 20⅝ | 6⅜ | 1 | Nat Pow & Lt | 600 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | .. |
| 33⅞ | 13½ | .50 | Nat Steel | 200 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 21⅜ |
| 10¼ | 2½ | .. | Nevada Cons Cop | 200 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | .. |
| 14½ | 4¼ | .. | NY Air Brake | 200 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | .. |
| 36⅝ | 8¾ | .. | NY Central | 7900 | 24¾ | 23½ | 23⅝ | 24½ |
| 15⅜ | 2 | .. | NY C & StL pf | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 31⅝ | 6 | .. | NY NH & H | 400 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 15¼ |
| 15¾ | 3⅝ | .. | NY Ont & W | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 6¼ | 1¾ | .. | NY Shipping | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 109⅛ | 90 | 7 | NY Steam 7% | 10 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | .. |
| 21⅝ | 10¾ | .50d | Noranda M | 400 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18½ |
| 135 | 57 | 8 | Norfolk & West | 200 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | .. |
| 79¾ | 65 | 4 | Norfolk & W pf | 20 | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | .. |
| 43¼ | 13¾ | 10a | North American | 4700 | 29⅞ | 29¼ | 29⅝ | 29½ |
| 5⅞ | 1¼ | .. | No Am Aviation | 900 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4⅛ |
| 25⅜ | 5½ | .. | Northern Pacific | 400 | 15½ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14¾ |
| 33 | 15 | 3 | Northwestern Tel | 40 | 33 | 32 | 33 | .. |
| 26¾ | 5 | 3½ | Norwalk Tire pf | 50 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | .. |
| | | | —O— | | | | | |
| 11 | 5 | .20c | Ohio Oil | 800 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 10¼ | 2½ | .. | Oliver F E pf | 200 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6⅞ |
| 22½ | 9 | 1 | Otis Elevator | 200 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | .. |
| 9¼ | 1¼ | .. | Otis Steel | 200 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 20⅝ | 3⅛ | .. | Otis Steel ppf | 20 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 44⅞ | 26 | 4 | Otlet Co | 30 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | .. |
| 42¼ | 12 | 2 | Owens Ill Glas | 1400 | 37¼ | 36 | 36½ | 37 |
| | | | —P— | | | | | |
| 37 | 16⅞ | 2 | Pacific Gas&El | 1200 | 29 | 28¾ | 28⅞ | 28⅝ |
| 47½ | 20¾ | 3 | Pacific Lighting | 100 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | .. |
| 5¼ | 1½ | .. | Packard Motor | 1200 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 11¼ | 1½ | .. | Paramount Pub | 1400 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 2 | ¼ | .. | Parmalee Trans | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 9½ | 3⅛ | .. | Patino Mines | 300 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | .. |
| 4¾ | ¾ | .. | Peerless Motor | 200 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 32¾ | 16 | 1¶ | Penick & Ford | 400 | 31¼ | 31 | 31¼ | 31 |
| 2½ | ½ | .. | Penn Dixie Cem | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 34½ | 13 | 1.80 | Penney (JC) | 2700 | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| 23⅝ | 6½ | .. | Pennsylvania RR | 4100 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14½ | 14⅛ |
| 24 | 2½ | .. | Pere Marq pf | 30 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | .. |
| 26 | 3½ | .. | Pere Marq ppf | 60 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 7⅜ | 3 | .. | Petroleum | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 11⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | Phelps Dodge | 300 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7⅞ | 2 | .. | Phila & Reading | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 8⅛ | 2 | .. | Phillips Pet | 600 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6 | 5⅞ |
| 12½ | 8⅞ | 1 | Plymouth Oil | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 17½ | 1¾ | .. | Postal Tel pf | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | .. |
| 42¾ | 19⅞ | 2 | Procter & Gam | 800 | 31¾ | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 103 | 81 | 5 | Procter & G pf | 20 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | .. |
| 60 | 28 | 3.20 | Public Service | 1800 | 50 | 49⅞ | 50 | 49¼ |
| 99 | 83 | 5 | Pub Serv E&G pf | 100 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | .. |
| 90⅞ | 62 | 5 | Pub Serv 5% | 100 | 85 | 85 | 85 | .. |
| 28 | 10½ | 3 | Pullman | 1300 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | 19¾ |
| 6½ | 2⅞ | .. | Pure Oil | 500 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | .. |
| 15⅞ | 4⅜ | 1 | Purity Bakeries | 200 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| | | | —R— | | | | | |
| 13½ | 2⅝ | .. | Radio Corp Amer | 13800 | 7½ | 5⅝ | 6 | 7⅝ |
| 32⅞ | 10 | .. | Radio pf A | 800 | 26 | 24 | 26 | .. |
| 23⅝ | 3⅜ | .. | Radio pf B | 1200 | 13⅞ | 10½ | 11¾ | .. |
| 7⅜ | 1½ | .. | Radio-Keith-O | 600 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅞ |
| 38 | 15 | 2 | Reading 2pf | 100 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | .. |
| 8½ | 2⅛ | .. | Real Silk Hosiery | 300 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6⅞ |
| 102 | 75 | 8 | Rensselaer & S | 10 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | .. |
| 3⅞ | ½ | .. | Reo Motors | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | .. |
| 13⅞ | 1⅞ | .. | Republic I & S | 800 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅝ | 7¼ |
| 1⅜ | ¼ | .. | Richfield Oil | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 23¾ | 12½ | .80½ | Royal Dutch | 300 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | .. |
| | | | —S— | | | | | |
| 59¼ | 30½ | 5 | Safeway Stores | 4000 | 51⅜ | 50⅛ | 50½ | 51⅝ |
| 17¾ | 4⅝ | .. | St Joseph Lead | 500 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8½ | .. |
| 6⅝ | ⅝ | .. | StL & SF | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 9¾ | 1 | .. | StL & SF pf | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 42 | 18 | 1.40§ | Scott Paper | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | .. |
| 1 | ⅛ | .. | Seaboard Air L | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 18½ | 6⅝ | .40 | Seaboard Oil | 400 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18½ |
| 2¾ | 1 | .. | Seagrave | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 37⅝ | 9⅞ | .. | Sears Roebuck | 6000 | 21¼ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20½ |
| 1 | ⅛ | .. | Seneca Cop | 200 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 5⅜ | 1½ | .. | Servel Inc | 100 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 12¾ | 5 | .50 | Shattuck (FG) | 200 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | 8⅜ |
| 8¾ | 2½ | .. | Shell Union Oil | 300 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | .. |
| 13⅞ | 2¾ | .. | Simmons | 300 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¼ |
| 7½ | 3¼ | .. | Simms Petroleum | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 5¾ | 2½ | .. | Skelly Oil | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 7½ | 2⅜ | .. | Snider Packing | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 12⅛ | 5¼ | .40 | Socony Vacuum | 1300 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| 32¾ | 15¾ | 2 | So Calif Edison | 300 | 26½ | 25½ | 25½ | .. |
| 37⅝ | 6½ | .. | Southern Pacific | 8800 | 19¾ | 19 | 19¼ | 19½ |
| 18¾ | 4½ | .40 | So P Rico Sugar | 150 | 16¾ | 16 | 16¾ | 15⅝ |
| 18½ | 2½ | .. | Southern Ry | 500 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 5 | 1 | .. | Sparks Withing | 1000 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | 1¾ |
| 5 | ⅝ | .. | Spieg May Stern | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | .. |
| 17⅞ | 8⅝ | 1.20 | Stand Brands | 4600 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | 15¾ |
| 34¼ | 7⅝ | .. | Stand Gas & El | 700 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16¼ |
| 41¼ | 9¼ | 4 | Stand G&E pf | 100 | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27 |
| 31⅞ | 15⅛ | 2 | Stand Oil Calif | 1100 | 26⅝ | 25⅞ | 26⅛ | 26 |
| 99 | 81 | 5 | Stand Oil Ex pf | 300 | 87⅛ | 97 | 97 | 97¼ |
| 16½ | 7 | .. | Stand Oil Kan | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 37⅜ | 19⅞ | 2¶ | Stand OilNJ | 3400 | 31¾ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅝ |
| 8½ | 1⅞ | .. | Stewart Warner | 300 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 4 |
| 17⅞ | 4⅝ | .50 | Stone & Webster | 700 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 9 | .. |
| 13⅞ | 2½ | .. | Studebaker | 3000 | 5⅜ | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 104⅞ | 32 | 7 | Studebaker pf | 100 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 |
| 2 | ¼ | .. | Superior Oil | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| | | | —T— | | | | | |
| 13¾ | 6 | 1 | Telautograph | 800 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | .. |
| 18¼ | 9¼ | 1 | Texas Corp | 17200 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | 15⅞ |
| 26⅞ | 12 | 2 | Texas Gulf Sul | 800 | 23⅛ | 22¾ | 23 | 22⅞ |
| 8½ | 2½ | .. | Texas & P Land | 1000 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | .. |
| 10 | 2 | .. | Thatcher Mfg | 600 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | 8⅞ |
| 14 | 3⅞ | .. | Third Ave Ry | 600 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| 5⅝ | 2 | .. | Tide Water Asso | 1800 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 23 | 7¾ | 1 | Timken Roller | 500 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | .. |
| 7⅛ | 2⅛ | .. | Transamerica | 1800 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| 5½ | 1½ | .. | Tri Continental | 400 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 3⅞ |
| | | | —U— | | | | | |
| 3⅛ | ½ | .. | Ulen & Co | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 36⅝ | 15½ | 1.20 | Union Carbide | 4900 | 26¼ | 25 | 25⅛ | 24¾ |
| 94½ | 27⅝ | 6 | Union Pacific | 8600 | 72¼ | 70 | 71½ | 72 |
| 19¼ | 11¾ | 4 | Union Tank Car | 200 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 34⅝ | 6½ | .. | United Air & Tr | 20500 | 28 | 27⅛ | 27⅝ | 28 |
| 10 | 3½ | .. | United Am Bosch | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 18 | 6⅜ | .. | United Carbon | 200 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | .. |
| 14 | 3½ | .40 | United Corp | 3900 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | 8⅞ |
| 39⅝ | 20 | 3 | United Corp pf | 1300 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33⅞ |
| 32⅝ | 10¼ | 2 | United Fruit | 800 | 23½ | 22⅞ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 22 | 9¼ | 1.20 | United Gas Im | 1400 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18¼ |
| 96 | 70 | 5 | United Gas I pf | 400 | 95⅛ | 95 | 95⅛ | .. |
| 11⅞ | 3⅜ | .. | United Piece Dye | 100 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | .. |
| 27 | 10½ | 1.60 | US Gypsum | 100 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¾ |
| 105 | 84⅞ | 7 | US Gypsum pf | 40 | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 6 | ¾ | .. | US Hoffman M | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | .. |
| 36¼ | 13¼ | .. | US Indus Alco | 1300 | 29 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28¼ |
| 7¼ | 1¼ | .. | US Leather | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 18⅛ | 7¼ | 2 | US Pipe & Fdry | 300 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11½ |
| 16⅜ | 11½ | 1.20 | US P&Fdry pf | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 11¾ | 2 | .. | US Realty | 902 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | .. |
| 10¼ | 1¼ | .. | US Rubber | 300 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | .. |
| 52⅝ | 21¼ | .. | US Steel | 18500 | 36⅝ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | 36⅛ |
| 113 | 51½ | 7 | US Steel pf | 3600 | 72⅛ | 70¾ | 71½ | 72⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 1½ | .. | Utilities P&LtA | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | .. |
| | | | —V— | | | | | |
| 23¾ | 5¼ | .. | Vanadium | 800 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2⅜ | ½ | .. | Va-Caro Chem | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 11¼ | 3⅛ | .. | Va-C Chem 6% | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 69¾ | 20 | .. | Va-C Chem 7% | 300 | 64½ | 64¼ | 64¼ | 65 |
| | | | —W— | | | | | |
| 4¼ | ⅞ | .. | Wabash RR | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 19 | 7⅛ | 1.50 | Waldorf System | 300 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9½ |
| 2⅜ | ¾ | .. | Ward Baking B | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 4½ | ½ | .. | Warner Bros A | 1600 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 1¼ | .. | Warren Bros | 900 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | .. |
| 20 | 8⅛ | 1 | Wesson Oil | 100 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 70 | 20 | 6 | W Penn El pf | 30 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | .. |
| 101¾ | 66½ | 6 | W Penn Pw 6% | 10 | 98⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | .. |
| 111 | 80 | 7 | W Penn Pw 7% | 20 | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. |
| 50 | 12⅜ | .. | Westn Union | 3100 | 33¼ | 31⅝ | 32 | 32 |
| 18⅛ | 9¼ | 1 | Westing Air Br | 900 | 15¼ | 14½ | 15 | 15 |
| 43½ | 15⅝ | .. | Westing Elec | 4900 | 29⅞ | 28½ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 12⅝ | 3 | .. | Westvaco Chlor | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 31½ | 21 | .. | Wheeling Stl pf | 100 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | .. |
| 8¼ | 2⅜ | .. | Wilcox Oil & G | 200 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 3⅛ | ⅜ | .. | Willys-Overland | 300 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| 4⅞ | 1⅜ | .. | Wilson & Co A | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 45⅝ | 22 | 2.40 | Woolworth | 2400 | 38¼ | 38⅛ | 38½ | 38 |
| 52 | 25¼ | 3 | Wrigley | 200 | 36¾ | 36⅝ | 36¾ | .. |
| | | | —Y— | | | | | |
| 7¾ | 1⅜ | .. | Yellow Truck | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | .. |
| 27¼ | 4 | .. | Youngstown | 200 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | .. |
| | | | —Z— | | | | | |
| 2 | ⅛ | .. | Zenith Radio | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. c—Payable in scrip. d—Paid in 1931. e—Paid this year.

**COPPER VALUE DECLINES**

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Foreign copper eased further today, being quoted at 5.45c a pound, Hamburg, London and Havre delivery, against 5.50c late last week. Buying was light. Domestic quotations were unchanged.

**LOUISIANA'S SUGAR CANE CROP**

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 21—Louisiana's sugar cane crop was reported on Nov. 1 as 83 per cent of normal, comparing with 75 per cent on Nov. 1, 1931, 76 per cent two years ago and 71 per cent for the 10-year average.

**COTTON GINNED REPORT**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Nov. 14 was reported today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 10,532,745 running bales, including 474,442 round bales, counted as half bales, and 5073 bales of American-Egyptian.

**SHOE FACTORY REOPENS**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 21—Local factory of International Shoe Company is resuming with 150 men employed, due to increased spring orders for women's and misses' shoes.

**BUSINESS DECLINING**

"Business has been receding at a somewhat more than the normal seasonal rate," says the weekly summary of the Standard Statistics, "and the possibility of a general forward movement, as long as current trends prevail, should now apparently be ruled out of calculation."

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—International Harvester Company will add about 4000 part-time employees in its plants during the winter and early spring months, half of these in the Chicago plants.

## MARKETS AT A GLANCE

*By the Associated Press*

**NEW YORK**

Stocks: Irregular; Radio sold on consent decree.

Bonds: Irregular; foreign issues sag.

Curb: Steady; market stagnant.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; sterling weak.

Cotton: Lower; bearish ginning report; southern selling.

Sugar: Lower; poor spot demand; December liquidation.

**CHICAGO**

Wheat: Easy; weakness Buenos Aires; disappointing visible decrease.

Corn: Easy; good weather all belts; weak Argentine markets.

Cattle: Slow and irregular.

Hogs: Slow, steady to higher.

**FOREIGN**

London — A miniature boom in West African mining shares was experienced on the stock exchange today and liberal buying improved prices. Oil shares and transatlantic issues were firm but gilt-edged securities declined one-half to two points on realizing owing to the obscure outlook and decline in sterling through the war debt uncertainty. The closing was irregular.

Paris — Prices on the Bourse showed a good reaction to the better tone of foreign markets and French and international shares showed gains. French rentes also improved, and the closing tone was firm.

Berlin — A quiet but cheerful tendency prevailed on the Boerse throughout the session and continued after official closing hours.

## CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY DEFICIT

MONTREAL, Nov. 21—Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Ltd., reports for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1932, loss of $730,037 before provision for depreciation, but after other charges and after taking credit for reserves not required.

For the preceding fiscal year net income after transferring $250,000 from inventory reserves not required, totaled $761,433, equal after preferred dividends to 65 cents a share on the 365,800 shares of no-par common.

Deficit for the last fiscal year, after dividends, but before providing for depreciation was $1,617,179, compared with a $403,717 deficit the previous year.

The report does not include results of new subsidiary, the Canadian General Transit Company, which is only partly owned.

## INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT RISES IN SEPTEMBER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Industrial production, including both manufactures and mining, was 10 per cent larger in September than in August.

The Federal Reserve Board so reports in its final review for September, adding that sharp increases in physical output in the recent months had been largely concentrated in the textile and leather industries but in September included meat packing products, steel and coal.

## CHILE'S DEFICIT IS EQUAL TO $5,800,000

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Finance Ministry issued a statement on the nation's financial condition up to Sept. 30, today, showing income for the first nine months of 346,499,838 pesos and expenditures of 412,199,167.

(Currently this is equivalent to an income of $20,790,000 and expenses of $24,730,000.)

This left a deficit of 65,000,000 pesos which, with pending obligations of about 31,000,000 pesos, made a total deficit of 98,699,000 pesos (currently about $5,800,000).

## AMERICAN SMELTING STARTS MURRAY PLANT

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—American Smelting, Refining & Mining Company has started its Murray Smelter at Salt Lake City, leaving closed among its United States plants only the East Helena, Mont., smelter, it was learned here today.

The East Helena plant is likely to be started in another month. This and the Murray Smelter were closed in the summer because of small ore supplies due to low prices of lead, zinc and silver.

The company's western smelters are working on the "stagger" system so as to give work to as many men as possible.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.04 | 6.05 | —.07 |
| January | 6.16 | 6.16 | 6.11 | 6.11 | —.08 |
| March | 6.25 | 6.26 | 6.20 | 6.21 | —.08 |
| May | 6.35 | 6.37 | 6.30 | 6.32 | —.08 |
| July | 6.47 | 6.47 | 6.40 | 6.43 | —.05 |
| October | 6.61 | 6.62 | 6.54 | 6.56 | —.06 |

Spots 6.15, down 10 points. Tone at close quiet.

**Chicago Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 6.18 | 6.18 | 6.08 | 6.11 | —.09 |
| January | 6.23 | 6.23 | 6.15 | 6.17 | —.10 |
| March | 6.32 | 6.33 | 6.26 | 6.29 | —.09 |
| May | 6.43 | 6.44 | 6.36 | 6.38 | —.10 |
| July | 6.53 | 6.53 | 6.48 | 6.48 | —.10 |
| October | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.64 | 6.64 | —.11 |

Tone at close quiet.

**New Orleans Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.01 | 6.03 | —.07 |
| January | 6.15 | 6.10 | 6.01 | 6.03 | —.07 |
| March | 6.23 | 6.24 | 6.18 | 6.20 | —.07 |
| May | 6.34 | 6.35 | 6.28 | 6.30 | —.08 |
| July | 6.45 | 6.45 | 6.48 | 6.41 | —.06 |
| October | 6.58 | 6.58 | 6.54 | 6.54 | |

Tone at close, quiet.

**Liverpool Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 5.24 | | | | —.01 |
| January | 5.21 | 5.26 | 5.20 | 5.23 | —.03 |
| March | 5.23 | 5.28 | 5.22 | 5.24 | —.02 |
| May | 5.25 | 5.28 | 5.25 | 5.26 | —.03 |
| July | 5.26 | 5.30 | 5.25 | 5.27 | —.02 |
| October | 5.30 | 5.32 | 5.28 | 5.29 | |

Spots 5.50 off 3 points. Tone at close quiet.

**Wool Top Futures**

| | Open | Last | Net chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | 53.00 | 51.50 | ... |
| December | 53.00 | 52.00 | ... |
| January | 53.00 | 52.00 | ... |
| February | 53.00 | 52.00 | ... |
| March | 53.00 | 52.50 | ... |
| April | 53.50 | 52.50 | ... |

Tone at close, quiet.

**NEVADA CONSOLIDATED DEFICIT**

Nevada Consolidated Copper Company reports for the three months to Sept. 30, operating deficit of $820,126 before depreciation compared with deficit of $1,564,682 in the third quarter of 1931.

## Mid-November Business About Holding Its Own

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Inquiring editors of 115 trade and industrial magazines throughout the United States reported that business, in mid-November, was just about holding its own.

The Associated Business Papers of New York, which received the reports from various parts of the country, noted today that:

"Electric power consumption indicates a continuing slight increase in manufacturing, especially of textiles, leather and steel. Energy production is now only 6.5 less than a year ago, a gain of 0.7 per cent in two weeks. Coal production is tapering off after an active October.

"The oil industry is further stablized by stronger control of production, particularly by the new Texas 'Market Demand' bill which has just become law.

"Strengthening of commodity prices, particularly on ingredients, has reduced destructive price wars in the bakery industry. Purchases of materials and equipment are on the upgrade."

## FRESH SETBACKS IN GRAINS AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Despite 1,768,000 bushels decrease in the United States wheat visible supply total, wheat prices today weakened under the weight of persistent December liquidation.

A steadying influence on declines in wheat values, however, was the fact that drought continued in big sections of domestic winter crop territory, and that traders were looking for a heavier reduction of acreage than had recently been estimated. At the inside, December wheat today was less than 1 cent above the all-time record low.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅜-¾ under Saturday's finish, corn unchanged to ⅜ lower, oats unchanged to ¼ off, and provisions down to a shade advance.

## NATIONAL DEBT OF CUBA IS REDUCED

HAVANA, Nov. 21 — President Machado in his message to Congress says that from March 1 to Sept. 30, 1932, Cuba has paid $9,832,500 on interest and principal of external debt and has redeemed $4,500,092 bonds of the $42,000,000 issued for sugar stabilization. There remain $27,121,860 bonds outstanding.

Cuba's imports for the first half of 1932 were $30,203,237 and exports $39,112,210. Cash exported was $12,948,950 and cash imported $4,640,000. Revenues of the special fund of public works in fiscal year 1931-1932 were $10,756,417, compared with $15,307,029 a year before.

**JEWEL TEA SALES**

Sales of Jewel Tea Company for the four weeks ended Nov. 5 were $885,933, compared with $998,724 in the like period in 1931, a decrease of 11.2 per cent. For the 44 weeks ended Nov. 5 sales were $9,331,745, compared with $11,469,885 in the similar period last year, a decrease of 18.6 per cent. Sales for the four weeks ended Oct. 8, last showed a decrease of 15.7 per cent as compared with the like 1931 period.

**CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS**

Construction contracts awarded in the metropolitan area of New York during the first half of November showed a total valuation of $6,131,800, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. In the corresponding period of October a total of $4,587,200 was reported while for the first half of November, 1931, a contract volume of $17,216,400 was shown.

**RAILROAD HEAD CONFIDENT**

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21 (AP)—In his statement at the annual stockholders' meeting here today, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, asserted he has "the firm conviction that the condition of growth and expansion which has obtained in the past will be restored in large measure, if not completely, in the not distant future."

**GERMAN OUTLOOK BETTER**

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—"For the first time in several years there are increasing signs of economic recovery in Germany," states Ludwig Bendix, special partner of Carl M. Loeb & Co., returning after five months in Europe, mostly in Germany, where he studied political, financial and economic conditions.

**UNITED ELECTRIC COAL COS.**

United Electric Coal Cos. reports for the quarter ended Oct. 31, 1932, net profit after all charges of $45,701, or 15 cents a share on the 306,000 common shares outstanding, compared with earnings of $61,123, or 19 cents a share, for the like quarter of last year.

**BROWN SHOE CO. EARNINGS**

Brown Shoe Co. reports for the year ended Oct. 31, 1932, net profit of $1,061,299 after all charges and taxes, equal after preferred dividends to $3.28 a share on 252,000 common shares. This compares with net a year ago of $1,356,179, or $4.36 a common share, after preferred dividends.

**EGYPT LIMITS COTTON ACREAGE**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — An Egyptian decree restricts cotton acreage for next year to 40 per cent for Sakellaridis and 50 per cent for other varieties of the cultivated area, the Department of Agriculture is informed by cable.

**CORRIGAN-McKINNEY STEEL CO.**

Corrigan-McKinney Steel Company and subsidiaries, not including Newton Steel Company, for the year ended April 30, 1932, report a net loss of $1,891,856 after all charges.

**RADIO CORP. OF AMERICA**

Radio Corporation of America reports for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1932, deficit of $662,669 after depreciation, taxes, amortization of patents and interest.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Building and Auto Operations Higher

THERE has been some improvement in building operations and in the paint industry. Certain motor companies report increasing business also. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., reports that building activity in October increased 2.3 per cent. Estimated costs of all building in the month aggregated $32,498,455, compared with $31,756,988 in September.

The truck division of Studebaker Corporation is doing better. Retail deliveries of Studebaker trucks by dealers in October totaled 255, compared with an average of 242 a month in the first nine months of 1932 and with 278 in October, 1931. The Buick Motor Company has gradually increased its operations until now there are 50,000 workers either actually engaged in the manufacture of Buick cars or in supplying materials and parts. The company continues its policy of reëmploying former workers when additions are made.

## NORWALK TIRE HAS SMALL NET PROFIT

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company reports for year ended Sept. 30, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), net profit of $119,734 after depreciation, provision for doubtful accounts, federal taxes, etc., equal, after allowing for annual dividend requirements on the 9575 shares of $3.50 preferred of $50 par outstanding at the close of the year, to 43 cents a share on the 197,970 shares of common. This compares with net profit in the preceding fiscal year of $98,508, which, computed on the above share basis, is equal to 33 cents a share on the common.

On Feb. 24, 1932, plan for change in capital structure was declared effective, whereby the $100 par preferred was changed to $50 par and the common stock was changed from $10 par to a no-par stock.

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

**Wheat**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | .43 | .43¼ | .42½ | .42⅞ | — ⅜ |
| May | .48½ | .48⅝ | .47⅝ | .48⅛ | — ½ |
| July | .49⅞ | .49⅞ | .49⅛ | .49¼ | — ¾ |

**Corn**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | .24¾ | .24¾ | .24⅜ | .24⅞ | |
| May | .30⅛ | .30⅛ | .29⅝ | .29⅞ | — ¼ |
| July | .31⅞ | .31⅞ | .31¼ | .31¼ | — ⅜ |

**Oats**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | .16⅛ | .16⅛ | .16 | .16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| May | .18⅝ | .18⅝ | .18¼ | .18¼ | — ⅛ |
| July | .18½ | .18½ | .18½ | .18½ | .. |

**Lard**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | ... |
| March | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | ... |
| December | 4.37 | 4.37 | 4.37 | 4.37 | ... |

**Winnipeg Wheat**

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | .46½ | .45½ | .45½ |
| May | .50¾ | .49½ | .49⅝ |

**Kansas City Wheat**

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | .39 | .38½ | .38¼ |
| May | .42⅞ | .42 | .42⅛ |
| July | .43¾ | .42⅞ | .43⅛ |

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

**KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN**
(Including Texakana & Fort Smith)

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Oct gross | $930,979 | $1,135,776 |
| Net after taxes | 261,453 | 239,340 |
| Ten mos' gross | 8,390,591 | 12,220,757 |
| Net after taxes | 1,246,191 | 3,127,479 |

**NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN**

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| October gross | $884,428 | $911,712 |
| Net op inc | 146,817 | 116,895 |
| 10 mos. gross | 8,902,063 | 9,746,106 |
| Net op inc | *1,562,737 | 1,583,408 |

**YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS**

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 21—Operations of steel mills in this district at the beginning of this week will be at 15 per cent of capacity, unchanged from the rate in effect at the beginning of last week.

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GUEST ROOMS

# LEATHER CALL CONTINUES AT A SLOW PACE

## Buying for Spring Lacks Momentum as Yet—Prices Have Easy Tone

The leather markets last week were extremely dull. Prices were steady, though an easy tone was manifest. Standard backs were 30-28c, factory bends 32c and country hide bends 26c down. There was a better demand for finder's bends at 44c.

Oak offal lacks impetus. Rough double shoulders, top quality, are quoted at 27-26c, No. 2s at 25-23c and lower grades at 22-20c. Standard makes of belting butt trim bellies are 13-12c. Heads are 10-09c.

There is not much activity in union sole leather. Packer steer backs are obtainable at 27-26c, No. 2 bends at 21c and country hide bends at 25c. Fractional concessions are noted in union offal, with single shoulders offered at 20-19c, standard bellies at 12c and heads at 10c.

Tanners are holding prices of calf skins firmly. Chrome tanned skins, B selections, are listed at 30-28c, prime C's at 26-22s, and D's at 20-16c.

Buyers and sellers in side upper leather are somewhat obdurate as to prices, and so have failed to close on much business. Chrome sides for low-priced street shoes are offered at 18c, seconds 16-14c, and thirds 14-12s. Larger measurements are one cent less.

Split leather demand has improved. Smooth finished stock is active, with top grade selling at 8c, seconds at 7c and thirds at 6-5c. Shoe lining and gusset split are unchanged.

It is a buyer's market in patent leather, with prices uncertain. Call for glazed kid is of little moment. Prices are steady.

## BOSTON STOCKS

**Closing Prices**

| Sales | | High | Low | Last Nov. 21 | Nov. 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 580 | Am T&T | 110 | 108⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅞ |
| 10 | B&M B sta | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | .. |
| 20 | Bos Prop | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | .. |
| 25 | Cal & Hec | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 210 | Con Range | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | .. |
| 10 | Edison Elec | 181 | 181 | 181 | 180 |
| 45 | First Nat S | 50¾ | 50⅝ | 50¾ | 51⅝ |
| 50 | Gen Capital | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14½ |
| 50 | Mass Util | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | .. |
| 10 | Nash | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | .. |
| 200 | NE Pub pf | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 55 | NE Tel | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 |
| 100 | No Butte | .30 | .30 | .30 | .. |
| 25 | Pac Mills | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | .. |
| 55 | Reece But | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 130 | Shawmut | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | .. |
| 112 | Stone Web | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | .. |
| 32 | Torrington | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | 30⅛ |
| 70 | Uni Found | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 300 | Uni Shoe | 34¾ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 34⅛ |
| 10 | Vt Mass Ry | 88 | 88 | 88 | .. |
| | **BONDS** | | | | |
| $1000 | Chi Jct 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 200 | E Mass 6s I | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 5000 | PC Poc 7s | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. |

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# DECLINE IN STEEL TRADE OPERATIONS

## Production and Prices Recede—Buying by Motor Makers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Conditions in the steel industry are slipping backward from several standpoints. Operations are down to 19 per cent of capacity compared with 21 per cent at the recent peak. The volume of buying has fallen off except on the part of the automobile industry, and prices are inclined to decline.

The most important price change of the week was the reduction by 50 cents a 100 pounds in tin plate after a price which had been unchanged since Oct. 1, 1931.

The good purchasing of steel on the part of the automobile makers is the outstanding development. Those districts which cater to the automotive industry are the busiest. Cleveland is the only steel manufacturing district at which operations have increased over the last week.

The body builders in particular have received some good contracts, one maker having received an award involving $9,000,000, the largest for three years. This will afford a good outlet for steel sheets and strips.

Another steel indicator for October has appeared in the form of sheet steel, statistics revealing production that month was more than 28 per cent of capacity, or higher than the general average for the steel industry as a whole.

Virtually all of the steel indicators for October have proved satisfactory. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased nearly 12,000 tons; pig iron production gained 5½ per cent, while steel ingot production was up nearly 10 per cent.

### Sources of Demand

The steel makers have been taking stock of sources for the next wave of demand. The best promise lies in transportation lines, such as automobiles and railroads.

The railroads must soon replace equipment which is wearing out rapidly. Locomotive builders complain because the carriers are ordering spare parts for engines which are 40 years or more old, locomotives which are antiquated and the repairing of which is not an economical procedure.

Though replacements in building steel may not be so marked as in other major lines of consumption, there is a certain opportunity for expansion which should offset this lack of replacement. Thus the steel framework which has heretofore been made to apply to large buildings is being adapted more and more to smaller homes, the steel beams not only being fireproof but being less subject to the expansion or shrinkage of wood.

The reduction in the price of tin plate from $4.75 to $4.25 a box of 100 pounds brings prices down to the lowest level since 1916. The reduction was not a sign of fresh weakness in the steel markets but was rather a case of readjusting tin plate to prices which had long ago declined in other steel commodities.

Demand for pig-iron is back to the volume of mid-August, and is not likely to improve over the balance of the year. December is usually a dull month as regards pig iron purchasing because of inventory-taking and year-end adjustments.

Sales at Boston over the last few weeks have been relatively better than in other districts of the country. Dutch iron is competing vigorously in that district, being offered frequently as much as $2 a ton under the domestic price.

### Non-Ferrous Metals Quiet

Little net change has been made among the non-ferrous metals during the week, though the price tendency has been downward. Lead was marked down $2 a ton in the middle West and $3 a ton in the East. Zinc made a net advance of $3 a ton, and tin lost ¾ cent a pound. Silver declined to new low ground for the last several weeks at New York because of weakness in sterling exchange.

Copper prices held firm in the domestic market at 5⅜ to 5½ cents a pound. However, the European market was sagging constantly, closing the week at 5.40 cents a pound compared with 5.80 cents at the start of the week.

### TRANSAMERICAN CORPORATION

Transamerican Corporation has made constructive progress in improving its financial and operating status. Its bank loans, which were $20,599,068 at the end of 1931, now approximate $12,500,000. Earnings thus far this year have been slightly in excess of 1931, despite more unfavorable conditions in industry and finance. Economies have been a factor benefiting income. In 1931 income was $6,245,837, or 26 cents a share on 24,075,962 average shares outstanding, but before taking up losses of $4,178,186 on the sale of securities. After this loss net was $1,967,651.

### NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY

Directors of the National Cash Register Company have approved a plan calling for certain changes in the capital structure of the company, which if approved at a special stockholders' meeting to be held in Baltimore on Dec. 15, will, when finally consummated, result in the company's having only one class of common stock.

### COTTON YARNS EXPORTS RISE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Exports of cotton yarns from the United States increased from 10,954,000 pounds in the first nine months of 1931 to 12,075,000 pounds in the corresponding period of this year, but lower values brought only $3,581,000, as compared with $5,070,000 in 1931.

### AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO. LOSS

Statement of Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., for the six months ended Oct. 31, 1932 (four months actual and two months estimated) shows net loss of $57,060 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net income, including $89,028 federal tax refund of $57,774, equal to $1.53 a share on the 37,821 no-par shares of prior A stock in the six months ended Oct. 31, 1931.

### DEMAND FOR NEW BOND ISSUES

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Bond dealers report a better demand for new bond issues of prime grade, mainly for institutional account. One dealer asserted that the market could probably absorb a considerable amount of new liens meeting the requirements of the institutional type of investor.

### LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Consols for money today were 71⅛, and DeBeers 4⅝ and Rand Mines 4¼. Money ½ and discount rates—short bills ¾@⅞ and 3 months ⅞@15/16 per cent.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 90 | 89 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 19⅞ | 19¾ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 15 | 14½ |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 78 | 78 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 34 | 34 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Amer Ice Co 5s '53 | 65 | 65 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 90 | 89⅞ |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Amer T&T 4s '36 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 105⅝ | 105⅛ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 103⅝ | 103⅜ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 108 | 107⅞ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 92 | 91¼ |
| Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 | 70¾ | 70⅝ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 80 | 80 |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 73¼ | 73⅛ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 92¾ | 92¼ |
| Atch T&SF 5s '09 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 36 | 35½ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 66 | 65 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 30¼ | 29½ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 40 | 40 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 6s '60 C | 107¾ | 107⅝ |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 | 86 | 86 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Bklyn Ed 5s E '52 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Bklyn City 1st | 64 | 64 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 86 | 85¾ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 | 105 | 104½ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| Calif Fruit P 5s '38 | 67 | 67 |
| Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38 | 95 | 95 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 84 | 83⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 83⅝ | 83⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 84 | 84 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 89½ | 89 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 68 | 68 |
| Can Pacific 4½s '60 | 73 | 73 |
| Cen of Ga con 5s '45 | 32½ | 32½ |
| Cen of Ga 5s C '59 | 20 | 20 |
| Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59 | 20 | 20 |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 70 | 70 |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Cen Steel Co 8s '41 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 38½ | 38 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 65 | 64½ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 94 | 94 |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 | 105 | 105 |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 reg | 102 | 102 |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 13½ | 13 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 6¾ | 6½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 23 | 22¾ |
| Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87 | 46 | 46 |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 15½ | 15 |
| Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87 | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 65 | 65 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 34½ | 33¾ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 17½ | 17½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 101⅛ | 101 |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 6½ | 66½ |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 34⅛ | 34 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 66⅜ | 66⅜ |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61 | 80¼ | 80 |
| Columbia Gas & E 's '52 Apr | 82 | 82 |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 81 | 81 |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Com Credit Co 6s '34 | 99½ | 99 |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Con Gas 5s '57 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Can Gas 4½s '51 | 98½ | 98⅜ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 105⅞ | 105¾ |
| Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47 | 90 | 90 |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 80½ | 80¼ |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 | 98 | 98 |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69 | 98 | 98 |
| Den & Rio G con 5s '36 | 36¼ | 36 |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 17 | 17 |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 23 | 23 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 102½ | 102⅝ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '55 | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '52 | 101¾ | 101⅛ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 88¾ | 88½ |
| Dul & I Range 5s '37 | 101 | 101 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 | 56 | 56 |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 54 | 54 |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 58 | 58 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 103 | 103 |
| Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww | 64⅛ | 64¾ |
| Ga Mid 3s '46 | 31½ | 31½ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 52 | 51 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 77½ | 77¼ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 100⅛ | 100 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Great Northern 4½s '76 D | 48½ | 48½ |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 47¾ | 47½ |
| Great Northern gen 5½s B '52 | 51½ | 51½ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 65½ | 64½ |
| Hackensack Water Co 4s '52 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Har Riv Pc 4s '54 | 85 | 85 |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 55 | 55 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 103 | 103 |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Ill Central 4s '53 | 49 | 49 |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 37 | 36¼ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63 | 42½ | 42¼ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 44 | 43½ |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 80⅜ | 80 |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 80 | 79½ |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 42½ | 42½ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 reg | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Inter Ray Tran rrfg 5s '66 | 49 | 48⅝ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 20 | 19½ |
| Int & G Nor 5s B '56 | 19 | 19 |
| Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52 | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 44¼ | 43⅝ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 17 | 16 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 41 | 40½ |
| Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36 | 41 | 40½ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 59 | 59 |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Kings Co El 4s '49 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Kings Co El Lt & P 6s '97 | 129¼ | 129¼ |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 84 | 84 |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 86¾ | 86 |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 65½ | 65¼ |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003 | 72⅝ | 72⅝ |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 83½ | 83 |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 32⅝ | 32⅜ |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| Meade 6s '45 ww | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| Metro Edison rfg 5s '53 | 93 | 92 |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 95 | 95 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 79 | 79 |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '38 | 46 | 46 |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 13½ | 13 |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 25¾ | 25 |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Mo Pac 5s I, '81 | 25¾ | 25½ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 12½ | 12½ |
| Mobile & O mont 5s '47 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Montana Power 5s A '62 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Morris & Essex 4½s '55 | 80 | 80 |
| Nassau Elec con 4s '51 | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48 | 87 | 87 |
| Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51A | 1½ | 1½ |
| Nat Steel 5s | 78¾ | 78 |
| Newberry 5½s | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60 | 82⅝ | 82⅝ |
| N O T & M 5s A | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 24¼ | 24 |
| N O T & M 5½s '34 | 27 | 27 |
| N O T & M 5s C '56 | 23½ | 23½ |
| NHC&HR 4½s N 2013 | 45 | 45 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 45 | 45 |
| NYC&HR rfg & ihm 5s 2013 | 50¼ | 49 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 59 | 58½ |
| NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37 | 72⅛ | 72⅛ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 16 | 15¾ |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 20 | 20 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct | 31¼ | 31 |
| NY Dock Co 5s '38 | 44 | 44 |
| NY Edison 5s C '51 | 105½ | 105½ |
| NY Edison 5s '44 | 106½ | 106½ |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 113 | 112½ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 77 | 77 |
| NY Putnam 4s | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '56 | 100⅝ | 100½ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 107½ | 107½ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 62½ | 62 |
| Norf & W con 4s '95 | 94½ | 94⅜ |
| Norf & W div 4s '4 | 96 | 96 |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 85½ | 85⅜ |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 81½ | 81 |
| Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 104⅝ | 104¼ |
| Ogden & L Cham 4s '48 | 47 | 47 |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47 | 96 | 95 |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 82½ | 82¼ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 29 | 29 |
| Oven Ill Glass 5s | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 103½ | 103⅛ |
| Pac Mo 1st 4s '38 | 87 | 87 |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Pub Ser 5s | 84 | 84 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 37½ | 37 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct | 37½ | 37½ |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 20½ | 20½ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 42 | 42 |
| Paramount Fam Ls 6s '47 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| Pathe Ex inc 7s '37 | 71 | 71 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 91 | 90⅝ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 95 | 94½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 63¼ | 62⅝ |
| Penn Railroad 4¾s '63 | 79 | 79 |
| Penn Railroad con 4½s '60 | 99⅝ | 99¼ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 79⅝ | 79⅝ |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 42¼ | 42 |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 75 | 74½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 59⅝ | 59⅝ |
| Phila & Read C&I 6s '49 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Phil Railway 4s '37 | 23⅝ | 23 |
| Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70 | 84 | 84 |
| Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75 | 86 | 86 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 60 | 58 |
| Port Gen Elec 5s '35 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Pressed Steel Car 5s '33 | 65 | 65 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 76 | 75¼ |
| Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53 | 44 | 44 |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 34 | 34 |
| Rochester Gas 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Rochester Gas 5½s '48 | 104 | 104 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 10 | 9½ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s ct sts | 8½ | 8½ |
| St Louis SW fdg | 25 | 25 |
| StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72 | 98 | 98 |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 88 | 88 |
| Seabd AL 6s '45 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 81 | 80¼ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 82 | 82 |
| Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49 | 98 | 98 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 94 | 94 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 96⅝ | 96½ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 101 | 101 |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Southern Pacific col 4s '49 | 49 | 49 |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 84⅞ | 84¾ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 48 | 48 |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 22½ | 22½ |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 31½ | 30 |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 108 | 108 |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 105 | 104¾ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 97 | 96½ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 18 | 18 |
| Studebaker 6s '42 | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 89 | 89 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 93 | 93 |
| Tex & Pac 5s C '79 | 46 | 46 |
| Tex & Pac 5s D '80 | 45½ | 45½ |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 23¾ | 23¼ |
| Trent Gas 5s | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Union El L & P 1st 5s '57 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 97¾ | 97⅝ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 85 | 85 |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| United Biscuit 6s '42 | 97½ | 97½ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 43 | 42 |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 70¼ | 70 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 31 | 30¼ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 33 | 32⅞ |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 90 | 90 |
| Wabash RR 4½s '78 | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| Wabash RR 5½s '75 | 6½ | 6½ |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 27 | 27 |
| Warner Bros Pic 6s '39 | 22 | 22 |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Western NY & Pa 5s '37 | 32½ | 32 |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Western Union R 7 4½s '50 | 61 | 61 |
| White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw | 32 | 32 |
| White Sew Mach 6s '40 | 32 | 32 |
| Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33 | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 86 | 86 |
| Wis Cen gen 1s t4s '49 | 38½ | 38 |

LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Nov21 | Last Nov19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 101.23 | 101.20 | 101.20 | 101.22 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.8 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 102.7 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 103.16 | 103.14 | 103.14 | 103.16 |
| US 3s '55 | 96.24 | 96.20 | 96.20 | 96.23 |
| US 3½s '49 | 98.3 | 97.30 | 98. | 98.00 |
| US 3⅜s '43 June | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.6 |
| US 3⅜s '47 | 100.24 | 100.23 | 100.24 | 100.24 |
| US 3⅜s '56 | 102.8 | 102.7 | 102.8 | 102.7 |
| US 4s '54 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 104.1 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 108. | 107.28 | 108. | 108.1 |

FOREIGN BONDS

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 16¼ | 16 |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 45½ | 44¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 49¼ | 48 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 46¾ | 45⅞ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 46 | 46 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '37 A | 46¼ | 46 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 70 | 69½ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 73⅝ | 72½ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 73⅞ | 72½ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Austria Hydro 6½s | 37 | 37 |
| Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 | 38 | 38 |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 49¾ | 49⅜ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 100½ | 100 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 104⅝ | 104½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 103⅞ | 103¼ |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 39 | 39 |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51 | 45 | 45 |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 17 | 16¾ |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 17 | 16¾ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 20⅛ | 20 |
| Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| Brisbane 6s '50 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 66 | 66 |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 24¼ | 24 |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 24½ | 24 |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 25 | 25 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 11½ | 11½ |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 97¼ | 97⅛ |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 11¼ | 10½ |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '62 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| Columbia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 27½ | 27½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49 | 91 | 91 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 39½ | 39 |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 8 | 8 |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 96 | 96 |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 75⅝ | 75¼ |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Dutch El 6s '467 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| Dutch El sf 6s '62 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Fiat 7s '46 war | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 65¼ | 65 |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 101¼ | 100⅞ |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 117¾ | 117¼ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 123¾ | 123½ |
| German 7s '49 | 70½ | 70 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 47 | 47 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 47½ | 47 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 56⅛ | 56 |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 40½ | 40. |
| Germ El Pow '53 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Germ El Pow 6½s '50 | 51 | 51 |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 35⅝ | 34¼ |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 49⅝ | 49½ |
| Graz 8s '54 | 47 | 46⅝ |
| Harpen 6s '49 ww | 55⅛ | 55½ |
| Helsingfors 6½s '60 | 53 | 53 |
| Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61 | 28 | 28 |
| Ilseder Steel 6s '48 | 39 | 39 |
| Italian Credit Con 7s B '47 | 94 | 94 |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 97¼ | 97 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 35¼ | 32 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Jap (Im Gov) ½s '56 | 48⅞ | 48½ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 61½ | 61⅛ |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 30 | 30 |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 13 | 13 |
| Lombard El 7s '52 ww | 78½ | 78½ |
| Montevideo (City) 7s '52 | 19 | 18½ |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 104¾ | 104⅝ |
| North German Lloyd 6s '47 | 40½ | 40 |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 83¼ | 82⅞ |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 83¾ | 83⅝ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| Nuremberg 6s '52 | 40 | 40 |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 45¼ | 45 |
| Paris-Orleans 5½s '68 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '60 | 6 | 5⅞ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '61 | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Poland (Gov) 8s '50 | 60 | 59¾ |
| Prussia 6½s '51 | 45½ | 45½ |
| Prussia 6s '52 | 44 | 44 |
| Queensland (State) 7s '41 | 94 | 94 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww | 47½ | 47 |
| Rhine Westphalia 7s '50 | 54 | 54 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww | 47 | 47 |
| Rhinelbe Ruhr 6s '53 | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68 | 9½ | 8½ |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Rotterdam (City) 6s '64 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Roumania 7s '59 | 32½ | 32½ |
| Salvador (Rep) 8s '48 | 60 | 60 |
| San Paulo (City) 6½s '57 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Sea Paulo (State) 7s '40 | 55½ | 55⅜ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 46½ | 46½ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 19 | 18⅞ |
| Siemens 6½s '51 | 63⅝ | 63⅝ |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '58 | 43 | 43 |
| Sydney 5½s '55 | 69¾ | 68 |
| Sweden (KiKng) 5½s '54 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Swiss Government 5½s '46 | 104 | 104 |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '61 | 43⅝ | 43 |
| Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53 | 30⅛ | 29¼ |
| Trondhjem 5½s '57 | 67 | 67 |
| Tyrol 7s '52 | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45 | 484 | 48 |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 104⅝ | 104¼ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '47 | 40⅞ | 40⅞ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '50 | 31½ | 31½ |
| Vienna 6s '52 | 50¾ | 50½ |
| Warsaw 7s '58 | 40½ | 40⅝ |
| Westphalia El 6s '53 | 39½ | 38¾ |

### COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

| | Nov.21 | WkAgo | YrAgo |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat No. 2 red | $ .63⅝ | $ .66⅝ | $ .73¾ |
| Corn, No. 2 yellow | .42⅛ | .44 | .59 |
| Oats, No. 2 white | .26⅜ | .27⅝ | .38⅞ |
| Flour | 3.50 | 3.90 | 4.70 |
| Beef, family | 13.00 | 13.50 | 17.00 |
| Pork | 16.50 | 16.50 | 21.50 |
| Lard | .0605 | .0605 | .0720 |
| Cotton, mid up | .0620 | .0655 | .0645 |
| Zinc | .0315 | .0300 | .0330 |
| Iron | 13.59 | 13.59 | 15.51 |
| Steel, bil Pitt | 26.00 | 26.00 | 29.00 |
| Copper | .05⅝ | .05⅝ | .07 |
| Tin | .2362 | .2412 | .2315 |
| Rubber | .03⅝ | .03⅝ | .0460 |
| Sugar | .0425 | .0425 | .0450 |
| Lead | .0285 | .0300 | .0405 |
| Print cloth | .02⅝ | .02½ | .03⅝ |

### COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Except for further evening up of December contracts in preparation for possible notices next Friday, the cotton market was comparatively quiet today. Trading was restricted by a disposition to await developments, particularly in the international debt situation. March contracts, after selling off to 6.20 early, rallied to 6.24, but the gains were lost later and the mid-afternoon market showed net declines of 7 to 9 points.

# PRESSURE OF SELLING DULLS GRAIN TRADING

## Prices Decline to Within Striking Distance of Lowest Records

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 — December liquidation dulled the hopes of the bulls in wheat for any immediate price improvement.

After showing a firm tone for a time early last week, the pressure of selling increased and by the close of Friday prices were down again within easy reaching distance of new low marks for all time at Chicago. Bullish features are still in the background, and the general buying demand has been too thin to give the market rallies any great force.

Recently foreign markets have shown a firm tone relative to Chicago, which puts our wheat a little closer to an export basis, although there are no immediate prospects for business, either in wheat or in flour.

Winnipeg has gained on Chicago recently, and has shown a much firmer tone recently. Export business in Canadian wheat has been of considerable volume and clearances have averaged 5,900,000 bushels for the last 15 weeks. At this rate the surplus in Canada will be reduced rapidly. At the present time, it is estimated that Canadian farmers in the western provinces have marketed all but about 12,000,000 bushels of the surplus from the 1932 crop.

Drought conditions in the Southwest have been accentuated by another week of dry conditions, and reports now indicate the winter wheat prospects are poorer than a year ago, with a materially reduced acreage. This situation is likely to be an important factor later on in the season.

At present the traders are most concerned about the December liquidation, as the open interest in the near month is still extremely heavy while the buying demand is thin.

Argentine and Australian crops are approaching maturity, and so far this season there has been no serious crop setback in either country. The presumption is that export trade competition will be heavy.

Russian shipments are moderate, and that country may be an importer before the season is over, while some recent estimates have indicated Roumania, usually a big exporter, would be obliged to import about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Markets in western Europe have shown quite a firm tone at times but home supplies of wheat seem to be more than normally adequate, and export buying is of moderate extent. Domestic cash markets have been relatively firm, with current receipts no more than sufficient for requirements.

Export buying of corn has been of small proportions, and foreign consumers do not appear disposed to follow advances on this side. Moreover, corn has been affected by December liquidation as well as wheat, with not enough general demand to keep the market from declining.

The domestic cash trade has been excellent on some days, and there was a lessened amount of corn offered from the country. Prices are so low for corn on the farms in many sections that there is no great haste to market the grain.

## MONEY MARKET

*New York Quotations

| | Today | Last Pfe. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call loans Stock Exch. | 1% | 1% | 2½% |
| Curb Exch. renewal rate | 1½% | 1½% | 3% |
| Com paper | 1½ | 1½ | 3¾ |
| Bar silver | 26¾c | 26¾c | 30¾c |
| Time loans—60 to 90 days | ½ | ½ | 3 @3½ |
| 4 to 6 months | ¾@1 | ¾@1 | 3 @3½ |

Bankers' Acceptance Market

| | Today | Last Pfe. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 days | ⅝@ ½ | ⅝@ ½ | 3 @2⅞ |
| 60 days | ⅝@ ½ | ⅝@ ½ | 3 @2⅞ |
| 90 days | ⅝@ ½ | ⅝@ ½ | 3 @2⅞ |
| 4 months | ¾@ ⅝ | ¾@ ⅝ | 3¼@3 |
| 5 months | 1 @ ⅞ | 1 @ ⅞ | 3⅞@3⅝ |
| 6 months | 1 @ ⅞ | 1 @ ⅞ | 3⅞@3⅝ |

London Quotations

| | Today | Last Pfe. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | ½% | ½% | 4% |
| Short bills | ⅝@ ¾ | ⅝@ ¾ | 5½@5⅝ |
| 3 mos bills | ⅞@ 15/16 | ⅞@ 15/16 | 5 15/16@5 15/16 |
| Bar gold | 125s 6d | 125s 7d | 109s 7d |
| Bar silver | 18⅛d | 18⅛d | 13 1/16d |

Boston Quotations

| | Today | Last Pfe. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | 2% | 2% | 3½% |
| Com paper | 2 @2½ | 2 @2½ | 3¾@4½ |

Leading Central Bank Rates

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 3½% | Bucharest | 7% |
| Boston | 3½ | Budapest | 4½ |
| Chicago | 2½ | Calcutta | 4 |
| Cleveland | 3½ | Copenhagen | 3½ |
| Dallas | 3½ | Helsingfors | 6½ |
| Kansas City | 3½ | Lisbon | 6 |
| Minneapolis | 3½ | London | 2 |
| New York | 2½ | Madrid | 6½ |
| Philadelphia | 3½ | Oslo | 4 |
| Richmond | 3½ | Paris | 2½ |
| San Francisco | 3½ | Prague | 4½ |
| St. Louis | 3½ | Riga | 6 |
| Amsterdam | 2½ | Rome | 5 |
| Athens | 10 | Sofia | 2½ |
| Berlin | 4 | Stockholm | 3½ |
| Berne | 2 | Tokyo | 5.11 |
| Bombay | 4 | Vienna | 6 |
| Brussels | 3½ | Warsaw | 6 |

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Europe | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling: Demand | $3.27⅝ | $3.28⅜ | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 3.27¾ | 3.28⅜ | 4.8665 |
| France—franc | .0391¾ | .0391¾ | .0392 |
| Belgium—belga | .1386 | .1385 | .139 |
| Italy—lira | .0512 | .0512 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .2377 | .2377 | .2381 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1400 | .1400 | .1407 |
| Cz'ch'via—crown | .0296½ | .0296½ | .0296 |
| Denmark—krone | .1705 | .1711 | .268 |
| Finland—finm'rk | .0155 | .0155 | .0252 |
| Greece—dr'chma | .0650 | .0650 | .129 |
| Holland—florin | .4016 | .4016 | .402 |
| Hungary—Pengo | .1700 | .1700 | .1749 |
| Norway—krone | .1677 | .1677 | .268 |
| Poland—sloty | .1118 | .1118 | .1122 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0300 | .0300 | .4420 |
| Roumania—leu | .0600 | .0600 | .5960 |
| Spain—peseta | .0817 | .0816½ | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .1745 | .1748 | .268 |
| Switz'land—franc | .1925 | .1924 | .193 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0179 | .0179 | .0176 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2362½ | .2375 | * |
| Shanghai—tael | .2962½ | .2975 | * |
| India—rupee | .2485 | .2500 | .3650 |
| Japan—yen | .2025 | .2025 | .4984 |
| Java—florin | .4010 | .4010 | .4020 |
| Phil Islands—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .50 |
| Sts Stlments—dol | .3850 | .3850 | .5678 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—dol | .2581 | .2581 | .4245 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0763 | .0763 | .1196 |
| Chile—peso | .0605 | .0605 | .12165 |
| Colombia—peso | .9500 | .9500 | .9733 |
| Peru—sol | .1600 | .1600 | .4000 |
| Uruguay—peso | .4775 | .4775 | 1.0342 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8712½ | .8675 | 1.00 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .4914 | .4914 | .4985 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

# New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

| Sales (in hundreds) | High | Low | 12:30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| †50 Alum Co Am | 51¼ | 50½ | 50⅝ |
| 2 Alum Co Am pf | 40¼ | 40 | 40 |
| 1 Am Cap pf | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 Am C Pow A | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1 Am El Sec New pf | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 3 Am Gas & El | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28⅝ |
| 1 Am Laun Mch | 13 | 13½ | 13 |
| †50 Am Mfg | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 5 Am Maracaibo | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 2 Am Sup Pow | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 1 Anglo-Chi Nit | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 1 Ark Nat Gas A | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 As G & El A | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 |
| †50 As G & E pf | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 2 Atlas Corp | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| **B** | | | |
| 1 Bourjois (¼g) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| **C** | | | |
| †50 Celanese 1st pf | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 20 Cities Service | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 3 Com & So war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1 ConsG&EBalt (3.60) | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ |
| 1 Cons Ret Strs | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 4 Creole Pet | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| **D** | | | |
| 6 De Forest | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| **E** | | | |
| 82 El Bond & Sh | 23½ | 22⅝ | 22½ |
| 1 Europ El deb rts | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 |
| 1 Evans Walls pf | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| **F** | | | |
| 1 Feder Met | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 1 Ford M Can A | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 2 Ford Mot Ltd | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 1 Founda Foreign A | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| **G** | | | |
| 3 Gen Aviation | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 1 Gen Th Eq cv pf | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 1 Gold Seal Elec | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 2 Goldman Sachs | 2⅝ | 2¾ | 2⅝ |
| 2 Gulf Oil Pa | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| **H** | | | |
| 5 Holling Gold (.75b) | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 1 Hudson Bay M&S | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| **I** | | | |
| 1 Internat Pet (1) | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 1 Ital Superpow A | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **L** | | | |
| 1 Lake Shore M (3b) | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ |
| 1 Lone Star Gas | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| **M** | | | |
| 1 Mayflower Asso | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 3 Mid West Util | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| **N** | | | |
| 10 Nat Bellas Hess | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1 Nat Service | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| †80 New Eng Pow pf | 51½ | 50½ | 51½ |
| 1 N Mex & Ariz | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 Niag Hud A war | 11/16 | 11/16 | 11/16 |
| 7 Nitrate B | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 6 Noma Elec | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **P** | | | |
| 1 Pilot Radio A | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 2 Pioneer Gold | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| **S** | | | |
| 1 St Anth Gold | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 |
| 1 Selected Indus | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 3 Sel Ind pr pf | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1 Shattuck Denn | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1 Sheaffer Pen | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| †25 Sherwin-Wms | 20¾ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| 1 So C Ed B pf | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1 Spieg May S pf | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 23 St Oil Ind | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | 22¾ |
| 1 St Oil Ky | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 1 St Oil Ohio | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 1 Sun Invest | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 1 Sunray Oil | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 2 Swift & Co | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 5 Swift Int | 18¾ | 18 | 18¾ |
| 1 Swiss-Am El pf | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| **T** | | | |
| 2 Technicolor | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 29 Teck-Hugh G | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 2 Texon Oil | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 1 Todd Ship | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| **U** | | | |
| 1 Unit Founders | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 10 Un Lt & Pow A | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 1 US Elec Pow | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| †40 Unit Verde | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 1 Util Pow & Lt | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| **W** | | | |
| 2 Wayne Pump | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2⅝ |
| 2 Woodley Pet | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 17 Wright Hargr | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ |

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

| Sales | High | Low | 12:30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Ala Pow 5s '46 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 1 Ala Pow 5s '51 | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 1 Ala Pow 4½s '67 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| 1 Alumin Co 5s '52 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 8 Am & Cont 5s '43 | 65¼ | 65 | 65 |
| 3 Am P & L 6s 2016 | 60½ | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| 1 Appal Gas 6s '45 B | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 Appal Pow 5s '56 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 14 As Elec 4½s '53 | 45¼ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 13 As G&E5½s'38inv ctf | 22 | 21½ | 21½ |
| 53 As G&E 5s '50 | 25 | 23 | 24 |
| 2 As G&E 5½s '77 | 29 | 27 | 27 |
| 73 As G&E 5s '68 | 23½ | 21½ | 22⅝ |
| 1 As G&E 4½s '48 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 70 As G&E 4½s '49C | 22 | 21 | 21⅞ |
| 2 Bell T Can 5s '55A | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| 1 Bost Con Gas 5s '47 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 7 Caro P&L 5s '56 | 66¼ | 66 | 66 |
| 5 Caterp Tr 5s '35 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 5 Cen Ariz L&P 5s'60 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 1 Cen Ill PS 5s '68 G | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 8 Cen Ill P S4s'81H | 69⅞ | 69¾ | 69⅞ |
| 2 Cen Me 5s '55 D | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 CenStP&L 5½s'53 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 2 Cities Ser 5s '66 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 22 Cities Ser 5s '50 | 38 | 37 | 37 |
| 1 Cit S Gas 5½s '42 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 2 Cit S G Pipe 6s '43 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 3 Cit S P&L 5½s '49 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 1 Clev E Ill 5s '39 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Comwl Ed 5s '53 A | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1 Comwl Ed 4½s '56 C | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 14 Comwl Ed 4s '81 F | 88 | 87⅝ | 87¾ |
| 6 Comwl Ed 5s '62 G | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 2 Conn Riv Pw 5s A '52 | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| 1 Con G Balt 4½s '54 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 ConGBalt 4½s'70H | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 2 ConGasUt 6s'43A | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 5 Consum P 5s '36 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 3 Consum P 4½s '58 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 6 Cont G&E 5s '58 A | 58¼ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 1 Dallas P&L 6s '49 A | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Denver G&E 5s '49 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 1 DetCGas 5s '50 B | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 6 East Ut Inv 5s'54 A | 21¼ | 21 | 21 |
| 6 Ed El Ill 5s '35 | 102⅞ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 1 Empire O&R 5½s'42 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 5 Fisk R 8s '41 cod | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ |
| 10 Fla P&L 5s '54 | 64½ | 64 | 64½ |
| 2 Fla P 5½s '79 A | 59½ | 59 | 59½ |
| 3 Gary E&G 5s'34 A | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 1 Geo Po w5s '67 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 2 Gillette 5s '40 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 1 Gobel (A) 6½s'35 A | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 1 Great W P 6s '46 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 5 Hood R 5½s '36 | 41½ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ |
| 5 Houst Gulf G 6s'43 A | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 1 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 10 Ill Pow 5s '33 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 3 Ill P&Lt 5s '56 C | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 1 Ill P&Lt 5½s '57 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 1 Ill P&Lt 5½s '54 B | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 9 Ind & Mich 5s '57 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 Ind Svc 5s '63 A | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 2 Indpls P&L 5s '57 A | 91¼ | 91⅛ | 91¼ |
| 1 Int P Sec 7s '36 D | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 1 Int P Sec 7s '57 E | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 2 Int P Sec 7s '52 F | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 2 Inter Sec Am 5s '47 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 3 Inters Pow 6s '52 | 46¼ | 46 | 46¼ |
| 2 Inters Pow 5s '57 | 62½ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 3 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 1 Jer CP&L 4½s '61 C | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Jer CP&L 5s '47 B | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1 Kop Gas&C 5½s '50 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 3 Kop Gas & C 5s '47 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 1 Los Ang G&E 5s 39 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 2 Los Ang G&E 5s '61 | 96¼ | 96⅛ | 96¼ |
| 1 Lou G&E Ky 6s'37A | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 3 Louis P&L 5s '57 | 87⅜ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 6 Metro Ed 5s '62 F | 89¾ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 5 Mid West Ut 5s '32 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 5 Mid W Util 5s '33 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 Mid W Ut 5s '34 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 |
| 6 Mid W Ut 5s '35 | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 3 Milw G Lt 4½s '67 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| 5 Narragansett 5s '57 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 13 Natl Food 6s '44 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| 3 Nat P&L 5s 2030B | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 6 Nat Pub Svc 5s '78 | 22⅜ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ |
| 5 Nat Tea 5s '35 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| 2 Nebr Pw 4½s 81 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 4 Nev Cal E 5s '56 | 65⅝ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 10 New Ams Gas 5s '48 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 2 N Eng G&E 5s '50 | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ |
| 3 N Eng Pow 5½s '54 | 59 | 58 | 58 |
| 10 NY&W Lt 4s 2004 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 N Y Chic & StL 6s'35 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| 2 N Y Pow & Lt 4½s'67 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 Niag Fall P 6s '50 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 Nor Am L&P 5s '34 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 Nor Am L&P 5s '35 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 Nor Am L&P 5s '36 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ |
| 2 Nor Am L&P 5½s'56A | 42½ | 42 | 42 |
| 5 Nor I P S 4½s'70 E | 77 | 76½ | 76½ |
| 4 Nor Ny Util 6s C'43 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 2 Nor Oh P&L 5½s'5 1 | 99 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 Nor State P 5½s '40 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 3 Nor State P 4½s'61 | 92⅞ | 92⅝ | 92¾ |
| 1 Ohio Edis 5s '60 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 1 Pac Coast P 5s'40 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Pac G&E 4½s'57 E | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| 13 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1 Pac G&E 5s '55 D | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 5 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 2 Pac G&E 6s '41 B | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 5 Pac Wes Oil 6½s '43 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 1 Pen O P&L 5½s'54 A | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 4 Peo Gas L&C 6s'57 C | 104 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 5 Phila El P 5½s'72 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Piedmnt El 6½s'60 A | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 1 P'land G&C 5s '40 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 2 P Cor NY 6½s A '42 | 93½ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 5 Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56 | 87¾ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 1 P Sv N Ill 4½s '81 F | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| 2 P Sv N Ill 6½s '37G | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 2 Pub Sv NJ 6s ctfs | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 Pug SdP&L5½s'49 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 5 Pug SdP&L4½'50D | 59⅝ | 59 | 59⅝ |
| 2 Roch Ry & Lt 5s '54 | 104 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1 St L Gas & C 6s '47 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 3 Safe Har W 4½s '79 | 98⅝ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 1 Seattle Lt 5s '49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 1 Shawn W&P4½s'68B | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 3 ShawnW&P 5s '70 C | 97¼ | 73 | 73 |
| 1 Sioux CG&Ew 6s'49B | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 3 So Cal Ed 5s '51 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 So Cal Gas 5s '37 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 3 So Ind G&E 5½s'57 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 4 S'w G&E 5s '57 A | 81 | 80 | 81 |
| 1 Sowest L&P 5s '57 A | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 3 Sowest Nat G 6s '45 | 31¼ | 31 | 31¼ |
| 1 Std G&E 6s '51 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 2 Std P&L 6s '57 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 2 Tex El S 5s '60 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 4 Tex Gas Ut 6s '45 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 3 Tex P&L 5s '56 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 4 Tex P&L 5s '37 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 2 Twin CRT5½'52A | 29¼ | 29 | 29 |
| 2 Un El 5s '67 B | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 3 Un L&P 5½'59 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 2 Un L&Ry 5½s '52 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| 1 Virg P S 5½ '46 A | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 1 Wash Wat P 5s '60 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 2 West Pa 5s 2030 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 2 W Tex Ut 5s '57 A | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| **FOREIGN BONDS** | | | |
| 1 CentBkGer 6s '51 B | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 ComPrvtBk 5½s'37 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 10 FinRMBk 6s '61 | 33 | 31 | 31 |
| 11 Ger C Mun 7s '47 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 6 GerCMun 6s '47 | 47 | 46¾ | 47 |
| 4 Hamburg El 7s '35 | 74¼ | 74 | 74 |
| 1 Hanover St 6½s '49 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 10 Nippon E P 6½s '53 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 6 Prussia El 6s '54 | 46 | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 10 Russ 5½s 1921 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 10 Russ 5½s ctf 1921 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 5 Saarbrueck 7s '35 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 1 Stinnes 7s '36 xw | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 4 Terni Elec 6½s '53 | 71 | 70½ | 70½ |
| 1 Tietz Leon 7½s '46xw | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 7 Un Ind 6½s '41 | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ |

†Actual sales.

## DIVIDENDS

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

General Candy Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents on the class A stock on account of accumulations, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1. Similar dividend was paid Oct. 1.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 first preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 1.

American Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.25 a share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Grove Hall Savings Bank, Roxbury, Mass., declared a semiannual dividend on deposits of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 25. This is the same rate as declared six months ago.

The Boston & Albany Railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Mesta Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corp., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15.

General Railway Signol Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Columbus Auto Parts Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of of 50 cents on the cumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 23.

### NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21—New York, Chicago & St. Louis reports for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 net loss of $3,795,113 after charges, compared with net income of $403,550, or $1.12 a share on 360,536 shares of 6 per cent preferred in the 10 months of 1931. October net loss was $104,512 after charges, compared with a net loss of $223,496 in October, 1931.


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Net earnings before depreciation as officially reported for the year ended August 31, 1932, were more than 3 times annual interest requirements on the total mortgage bonds now outstanding.

**Price 94 and Interest, to yield over 7.39%**

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# Good Progress Being Made By Oil Industry

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Although it is still faced with difficulties, the oil industry can look back upon 1932 as a year of definite progress.

Leading oil companies were among the few industrial classifications to make a relatively better showing this year than last.

The industry is now scanning the field in the hope that gasoline price advances, which were originally posted in New York and New England, will be followed by similar action in other sections. This is essential, its proponents hold, in order to prevent any undermining of the price structure.

In addition, the industry has succeeded in marking up crude oil quotations, 12 of the country's leading midcontinent producers having stepped up prices on Oct. 15, with a 15 cents a barrel increase.

Although the industry has been handicapped by reduced sales, and it currently is entering the period when gasoline consumption normally declines, the record shows considerable improvement.

Stocks of gasoline are estimated by the American Petroleum Institute at 48,321,000 barrels compared with the 1932 peak last June of 67,000,000, a decline of nearly 20,000,000 barrels. This has been accomplished although consumption this year is about 8 per cent under last year's level. The industry had anticipated sustained buying this year, and in the first half had greatly increased its storage of gasoline.

Meanwhile the nation's holding of crude supplies has likewise been reduced through the coöperation of the principal oil producing statements in a program of curtailment. The daily average production of crude in the first nine months of this year was 2,172,000 barrels compared with 2,311,000 in the corresponding 1931 period.

# ASSOCIATED GAS CO. ASKS COURT FOR RESTRAINING ORDER

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Association Gas & Electric Company, $1,000,000,000 public utilities holding corporation, filed an order in Supreme Court today requiring Philip Newbold, a stockholder, to show cause on Wednesday why he should not be permanently restrained from pressing a receivership action against the company in this judicial district.

The company contends that a motion for appointment of a temporary receiver filed here by Mr. Newbold last Saturday should have been filed in Tompkins County since the company's principal office is in Ithaca, N. Y.

In papers filed with today's order, which was signed by Supreme Court Justice Albert Cohn, John M. Daly, vice-president of Associated Gas & Electric, quoted the civil practice act and the corporations law to the effect that suits to sequester property of a corporation may only be brought in the county in which its principal office is located.

### DAYTON BANKS REDUCE INTEREST

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 21—Effective Jan. 1, Dayton banks will reduce interest on savings to 3 per cent from 4 per cent. The rate on time deposits over 60 days will be cut to 3 per cent from 4 per cent, but rates on time deposits will remain unchanged at 2 per cent for 30 days and 3 per cent for 60 days.

### ANTHRACITE RATES CUT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized railroads serving the Pennsylvania anthracite region to reduce anthracite rates to Rutland, Vt., without observing the long and short haul rule. The rate a ton from Pennsylvania to Rutland is now $4.16.


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Frankly, in all our years of offering all types of high-grade domestic rugs, we have never seen rugs comparable—in choice patterns, selected wools, deep piles—to these Karastan and Karashah rugs. And these famous rugs are now available at the lowest regular prices in their history. Karashah 9x12 size.

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**The PALAIS ROYAL**

ELEVENTH and G STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

# FISH INDUSTRY IN QUEENSLAND WIDENS SCOPE

## Business Makes £150,000, and Plans to Speed Up Home Market

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Each year fish valued at £150,000 are caught along the Queensland coast. With greater development, it is believed the industry could produce far greater revenue through the establishment of fish meal, fish oil and fish fertilizer industries, and fresh, smoked and canned fish enterprises. The outstanding difficulty at present is distribution and losses through the dumping of unsold supplies.

The stretch of water from the mouth of the Brisbane River to Southport provides most of the fish for consumption in the city near inland cities and towns, approximately £25,000 worth being taken annually.

For the last five years quick transport facilities have been provided from Wynnum, a town in Moreton Bay at the mouth of the Brisbane River, to Brisbane itself, and less than 40 minutes after the fish are unloaded at the wharves there, they are distributed in the metropolis.

The Queensland coast abounds with many fish that are considered inedible, but which are suited for oil and other fish by-products. Each year thousands of pounds' worth of fish oil is imported into the State for use in the making of soaps and certain types of paint, while in Europe fish meal is extensively used in the feeding of stock. There is the tassel fish from which other countries have established the isinglass industry. Five varieties exist along the Queensland coast, from which the best varieties of isinglass can be produced.

In the northern Queensland waters there are enormous sharks which provide apart from oils and skins, fins which are in great demand in the Orient as a delicacy. Efforts have been made to establish the shark industry previously, but they have failed. Now, however, Professor Goddard, who is interested in the development of Queensland, thinks that the industry could be put on a sound basis, and efforts will soon be made to establish the industry.

## Chancellorship Offered to Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

as a means of making sweeping social, economic and administrative changes.

For the Presinent has taken precautions to prevent the Fascists from obtaining entire power. He is willing to give them parliamentary leadership if they are able to exercise it. Only a marked and unexpected deviation from the policy which the President appears to be following can open the way to the legal placing of the Fascists in a position to conduct unchecked National Socialist experiments.

### Two Significant Changes

Commissioning of Herr Hitler to attempt to form a government is indicative of two significant developments in Germany's checkered political picture.

First, the President apparently has been definitely won over to the idea of some of the more influential politicians that the safest place for the Fascists is in sharing the responsibility of government. That was one of the fundamental theories behind the abortive efforts of Gen. Kurt von Schleicher to bring Herr Hitler into the Government in August. The Minister of Defense, who is one of the major influences in the present Cabinet changes, is said to believe there is less danger from Fascist experiments if they should be subject to control of the Government from the inside, rather than remain outside in opposition, using every difficulty of Germany as an excuse for setting up their own dictatorship. General von Schleicher will probably continue to control the Reichswehr in any new constellation.

Second, the standpoint of the Fascists apparently has been considerably modified. Although Herr Hitler represents nearly one-third of the German electorates, President von Hindenburg will not countenance his previous demand for full power. This demand is believed less valid following an election in which the National Socialists lost 14 per cent. Thus today Herr Hitler is understood to be demanding leadership rather than dictatorship. But the question of how far Herr Hitler will swerve from the many extremist planks in the Fascist program includes such steps as complete ban of the Communist Party.

## Boston Art Notes

### Laura Coombs Hills

The yearly event of an exhibition by Laura Coombs Hills is very welcome to Bostonians. The pastel drawings of flowers by Mrs. Hills are a delight and refreshment to the eye.

With the artist's impeccable drawing and comprehensive knowledge of flower forms, she can make of still-life a very animate thing. Under her hand, all the blossoms are made to appear at the height of their glory, fresh, brilliant, fragrant. The colors are modulated with the help of the yielding pastel tones, the surfaces are touched off with the textural softness of the crayon. Each bloom has its distinctive beauty, its particular characteristic of vividness or pallor. Plants, hardy or exotic, Mrs. Hills treats in the manner that suits them best. She is literal, but her literalness is free of that mechanical dullness which so often is its concomitant. Though she withholds any personal note in her flower depictions, she seems to find more to tell than the average objective portrayer.

### Fogg Museum of Art

There are many inducements to visit Cambridge these weeks for artistic edification. The Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, the Germanic Museum, the Fogg Museum, all have new exhibitions.

At the Fogg the new bequest of the Naumberg wing is to be open to the public for a few weeks. It is pleasant to stand on one spot and be within six feet of a Rembrandt, a Hals, a Murillo and an El Greco. The room has been transposed in toto from the New York mansion: walls, panels, needlepoint chairs, rugs, chests, fire place. Those who enjoy seeing works of art and crafts in a "home"-atmosphere will be pleased with this new addition.

Elsewhere in the museum there may be seen displays of prints by contemporary engravers. A special display of drawings by the masters proves a treat, for in these informal sketches we may observe the backstage work of artists, how intense, how meticulous, how concentrated. These preparatory sketches — examples are here by Piero della Francesca, Ingres, van Dyke, Holbein—judged by present day standards, are complete works of art in themselves.

Wandering about the mu um we may see loans, such as a Coptic Textile of the fifth century, or an early Buddha head, both of great interest.

D. A.

## PRINCETON AWARDS SHREVE FELLOWSHIP

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21—The Benjamin D. Shreve Fellowship at Princeton University has been awarded to Prof. Percy Ernst Schramm of Goettingen University, it was announced by the faculty here yesterday. Professor Schramm, who is the first foreign holder of the grant, is at present in Germany, but expects to come to Princeton in February.

The Shreve Fellowship, established by Mrs. Shreve in memory of her husband, a member of the class of 1856, is devoted to the study of causes of the disintegration of nations in order that such dangers to government may be recognized and checked. Prof. Raymond J. Sontag of the Princeton department of history was the 1931 holder of the fellowship.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21—Of the 2300 undergraduates at Princeton University, 326 hold scholarships, it was announced here today by Mr. V. Lansing Collins, secretary of the university. The senior class has the greatest number with 89, the juniors and sophomores following with 82 and 84, respectively. The freshmen hold only 71 scholarships.

## *Youths Find Painting Worth $15,000 in Attic*

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 21 (AP)—Two Ossining youths whose identities are concealed Nov. 17 walked into the art store of Mr. C. J. Dreier on Spring Street. They had with them a discolored canvas which, they thought hesitantly, might be worth a couple of dollars.

Mr. Dreier's interest was aroused. He cleaned the painting and took it to art critics in New York City. There it was declared to be the work of a famous Dutch painter, Cuyp, who lived from 1625 to 1700. Critics put an estimate on the painting of $15,000 and Mr. Dreier returned it to the youths until a purchaser can be found. He declined to make public the names of the youths but said the painting had been in the attic of their home for many years and was taken down when a search was made by the young men for second-hand articles with a possible resale value.

## FEDERAL AID URGED IN SHIPBUILDING

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mr. J. Howland Gardner, president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, said Nov. 17 that coöperation of the Government and privately owned shipyards in an intensive shipbuilding program would aid the economic recovery of the nation.

Addressing the fortieth annual meeting of the organization, he said thousands of workers could be returned to work if obsolete vessels were scrapped and contracts for replacements given to the public shipbuilding yards. "No one believes the Government should abandon naval shipbuilding," he said. "A limited amount of construction is necessary to have a check on costs, but this should be the only participation of the Government in the building of naval vessels."

## *Business Women Give Prize to Art Student*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—George B. Houck, young student in the School of Fine and Applied Arts, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, is the winner of the $50 award offered by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women in its third annual contest for a National Business Women's Week Poster.

His design, which illustrates the axiom, "The pen is mightier than the sword," will be shown in 1300 communities during the week of March 5 to 11, when the federation celebrates the progress of women in business and the professions, and undertakes new public relations projects. The poster shows a modern business woman, pen in hand, silhouetted against the shadowy figure of an armed warrior.

## WOMEN JOBHOLDERS REPORTED ON WANE

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Probability that the saturation point in the absorption of women into employment is approaching, or at least that their entrance into occupations is slowing up, was voiced Nov. 17 by Miss Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, research director of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

"The 1930 figures," she said, "added more than 2,200,000 women to those employed in 1920, an increase of 25.8 per cent, while at the same time the woman population 10 years of age and over increased only 20.6 per cent. The proportion women form of all employed persons now represents 22 per cent, and this also has shown about 7 per cent increase from 1920 to 1930.

### 'G. B. S.' ACCEPTS POST

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw does not think his thought has been directly affected by the philosopher Spinoza, but he has accepted anyway, a place on the Spinoza tricentennial celebration committee, Mr. George S. Hellman, chairman of the committee, which will hold a banquet Nov. 24, announced Nov. 18


# General Classified

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### WEARING APPAREL

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR SHOPS
Avail yourself of our buying service; each garment personally selected at no charge to you. SUPERIOR BUYERS' SERVICE, 19 W. 34th St., New York City.

# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

### AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value, everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

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BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

High-Class Apartments
114 FENWAY, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms, all outside, modern in every way. Rents reasonable. Apply to Superintendent on premises or
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Suites 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents reasonable. Apply to superintendent on premises or
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LEAVING N. Y. CITY—Desirable apartment at much reduced rental, 4 rooms, large foyer, 2 baths, wood-burning fireplace, good outlook. Washington Square. Phone Spring 7-2768.

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
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239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745
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A SOLID, ashless fuel for all household heaters, 25% more heat, yet costs less than Anthracite coal. See it burning at our office.
Peerless Fuel Sales Co.
187 FRIEND ST., BOSTON Laf. 5596
WNAC, 8:30 P. M. Wed.; WLOE, 10 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT, comfortable home offered two people; loving care available if needed. MRS. GRIFFIN, 309 Simpson Place, Peekskill, N. Y.

QUIET, nicely located home for those needing rest and study; experienced care if desired. Box 175, New Paltz, N. Y.

### LOST AND FOUND

LADY'S Elgin watch left in rest room, Shell Station, Providence, R. I., Aug. 8, 1932. MARION L. SCHWENKE, 534 Congress St., Portland, Me.

### MISCELLANEOUS

CELLOPHANE Christmas Trees for table decoration, also other party favors planned by expert; early orders will be appreciated. Phone MISS S. GUDMUNDSON, Chelsea 3108, Boston.

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*Village of Homes*
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REALTORS
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Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Small furnished single room in very quiet private home; 2 min. B. M. T. Tel. Bu. 2-3453.

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SALESLADIES—Sell hosiery 39c, to friends; lingerie, Christmas cards; credit, commission. ROSEWIN, 508 5th Ave., between 42nd-43rd, New York City.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young, married, 8 years' experience, wants work; excellent and careful driver; references. IRVING COOKSON, 1010 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook, housekeeper; private, tea room; city, country. Phone North Falls Church 130. Write Box F-33, Room 1604, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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YOUNG woman, experienced with children, wishes position as mother's helper or companion to adult. Schuyler 4-9306, New York City. Write Apt. (10N), 255 West 90th St.

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A CONSTRUCTIVE BIBLE STUDY COURSE
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Kwick Way Valve Service and Accurometer Wheel and Axle Aligning
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5010 CONN. Ave. Phone Cleve. 3600
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"PARKWAY"
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It will pay you to inquire about our profit-sharing plan.
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35c, 40c, 50c
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Millinery *and* Gowns
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HEMSTITCHING
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*Haberdashers and Shirtmakers Since 1862*
"THE STORE OF STANDARD VALUES"

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You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

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We Specialize in High Grade Candies
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PRICED MODERATELY
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Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
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Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
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1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

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*Excellent Food at Moderate Prices*

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"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
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*One of West Virginia's Great Stores*
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HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

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Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

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Christmas Cards
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## Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EARLSFIELD HOUSE
(1 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms); gas fires and rings, constant hot water, good cooking; near tubes and buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE, Frobisher 3357.

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Phone Hampstead 3187
Exceptionally comfortable board residence in well-appointed house, excellent cooking and catering, constant hot water, personal supervision; best part of Hampstead; terms moderate; reduction for permanency.

LONDON, TULSE HILL — Quiet, comfortable board residence; near Christian Science church, near station, buses, trams; gas fires and rings in all rooms, no extras, from 30/- to £3.3.0, reduction sharing. Phone Tul. 6044. Brockwell Court, 124 Christchurch Rd., Tulse Hill, S. W. 2.

LONDON, BAYSWATER, W. 2, Park 4514. 11 Clanricarde Gardens—Partial board from £2.2.0; bed and breakfast 5/; quiet house and road; central.

LONDON Hyde Park, W. 2—Guest house for ladies; bed & breakfast from £1; other meals arranged. 72 Oxford Terrace. Tel. Padd 7732.

### BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE CHILDREN'S HOME
Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MRS. EDITH BAIN, 92 Wimbledon Hill, London, S. W. 19. Phone Wimbledon 3178.

### CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
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### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study with experienced care. Write or phone THE MISSES BRANFORD & ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11. Park 3140.

### COOKERY LESSONS

COOKING FOR THE HOME
Take the 5 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron method. Box M-1055, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
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65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agent for Kickernick under-garments.

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LADY with boy 11 years would take other children or party to Switzerland Christmas holidays; terms reasonable; references. Box M-2173, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5. (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 3380.

PAM'S PARLOUR — Ladies' and Children's Clothes. Party Frocks. Fancy Dresses. Agent for "Two Steeples." 211 Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 15.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU
Governesses, Secretaries, Tutors, Escorts, Children's Nurses, Domestics of every kind. Each individual's needs carefully studied.
24 Fulham Road, S. W. 3. Kensington 3838
Buses 14, 96 to Queens Elm.

### ENGINEERING

LONDON—THE GENERAL ENGINEERING SERVICE CO., 5 Loysfield Road, W. 12. Tel. Shepherds Bush 1868. Drawings, Tracings and Blue Prints supplied. Inventors' ideas tried out. Radio and electric supplies.

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EGGS guaranteed new laid and fresh country produce supplied direct from English farms; deliveries in N. W. and W. London. BRISTOWE, Huron, Bovingdon, Boxmoor, Herts.

# Local Classified Advertising
## Other Than United States and Canada

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### FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Near Kensington Gardens—Three large very light rooms, fitted cupboards and running hot water, unfurnished or partly furnished; adapted to suit tenant; rent £140. MRS. KER-SEYMER, 76 Hornton St., W. 8.

LONDON—Ground floor flat unfurnished, 3 rooms and scullery, garden, practically self-contained. Apply by letter, OWNER, 31 Bolan St., Battersea Park, S. W. 11. (Easy reach of Christian Science church.) 32/- per week.

LONDON—Unfurnished upper maisonette, £180 a year, Earls Court, 8 rooms, bathroom, kitchen; will be redecorated throughout. Box M-2153, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, or telephone Frobisher 2870.

LONDON—Self-contained furnished flat (semi-basement), charming garden, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom; £95 per annum inclusive. Phone Primrose 2508. Box M-2140, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, W. 14—To let to one lady, in lady's private house, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, furnished. 41 Addison Road. Western 5755.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HOME-MADE sweets, chocolates, small or large orders; order early for Christmas. PHYLLIS MATTHEWS, 114 Cholmley Gardens, London, N. W. 6.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, WIMBLEDON—Freehold house, 8 rooms, separate bath, lavatory; well built, good position. Box M-2152, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### LAUNDRIES

IF you are needing a laundry, please telephone Putney 0127. We collect from all parts of London. Our prices are reasonable and our work good. THE CROWN LAUNDRY, Rigault Rd., London, S. W.

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY (Acorn 1794)
55 Packington Rd., South Acton, London, W. 3
We collect from all parts of London

### LEATHERCRAFT

WIDE selection of fancy leather goods; all kinds of repairs carefully executed. "SUEDE-CRAFT," 66 Battersea Rise, London, S. W. 11.

### OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Self-contained offices, suit architect, etc.; 2 light rooms; near Marble Arch. Box M-810, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Afternoons and morning, to let in practitioner's office. Please apply Box K-1148, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents 29 Southampton Bldgs.
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Business young man, girl or student would be welcomed in ladies household with grown up sons. W. Kensington. Box M-340, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

LONDON—Lady offers another, comfortable home for very reasonable terms. MRS. BARRY JOHNSON, 66 Clarendon Road, Holland Park.

LONDON, W. 14—Paying guests taken in house with garden; ½ minute Barons Court Station. MRS. BINGHAM, 3 Barons Court.

### POST VACANT

LONDON—Lady required, fully experienced dry cleaning work, as counter assistant. Box M-2138, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Wanted, Christmas holiday companion for little girl. Box M-983, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN, aged 30 years, experienced motor trade, practical and technical engineering, wants position of trust or remunerative post. Primrose 2308. Box M-2149, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GENTLEWOMAN, domesticated, desires to assist in home where other help is kept. M. E. PIPER, The Cottage, Northiam, Sussex.

LADY (48) seeks position trust, capable taking charge, housekeeping, needlewoman, domesticated; long experience giving special care; with Christian Scientists preferred; near London preferred—not essential. Box M-1063, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY offers services, part time, reading, shopping or any other duty. Box M-490, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Juvenile outfitter or baby linen buyer or first hand, London or suburbs; experienced; good references. MISS PALMER, 37 Wilversley Crescent, Greenfield Park, New Malden.

WAITRESS would like work in London or any suitable post. Box M-761, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG lady (long experience) desires work; quick and accurate at figures, charge of office, bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, advertising, banking, accountancy, office routine. F. MORSS, 163 Finborough Rd., London, S. W. 10. Flaxman 9554.

### ROOMS TO LET

BARNES, S. W.—Quiet, convenient, bright and comfortably furnished bed-sitting room to rent. Particulars: Tel. Prospect 3791.

BAYSWATER, LONDON—Ground floor, 2 communicating rooms furnished or unfurnished, 3rd floor 1 unfurnished, now; 4 top rooms, unfurnished, mid December. Apply HOUSEKEEPER, 13 Palace Court, W. 2.

GREATER LONDON, S. W.—One or two furnished rooms, modern house; lady or gentleman; easy access all parts; terms as service required. Box M-440, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

HIGH WYCOMBE—Sitting room and bedroom, comfortably furnished, use kitchen; quiet; pleasantly situated. Box M-2135, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Furnished bedroom and sitting room with attendance, constant hot water, board optional; moderate terms according requirements; near buses and Common. CRUWYS, 66 Westmoreland Road, Barnes, S. W. 13.

LONDON, HYDE PARK—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms and breakfast, electric light, gas fires with ring, geyser bath, telephone; terms double, £2.10.0; single from 27/6. 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 8097.

LONDON, Kensington Gore, S. W. 7—Bed-sitting room for gentleman to let in first-class flat; terms to suit. Write or phone Box 2146, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, HYDE PARK — Apartments in quiet, select house, beautifully furnished, fitted all modern conveniences; moderate charges; meals optional. 30 Oxford Terrace, W. 2. Phone Ambassador 2975.

LONDON—Lovely open district, 20 minutes West-end, pleasant furnished bed-sitting room, with breakfast, £4 monthly; quiet, convenient. Box M-2033, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

LONDON, Close to Lords—In self-contained flat, furnished sitting room, bedroom, use kitchen and bath, electric light, geyser, 25/- a week. Write 5E Grove End Rd., N. W. 8.

LONDON, W. 1, 5 Nottingham Place, Baker St.—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, gas fires and telephone in all rooms; terms with breakfast from 2 guineas.

LONDON, BLEAKHEATH, 62 Vanburgh Park—To let at a rental to meet your need, two large rooms and kitchen.

LONDON, HYDE PARK—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, breakfast, baths, from 30/-. 10 Queens Gardens, W. 2. Padd. 8276.

### SEWING

SEWING SERVICE BUREAU, LONDON—Send all your mending and renovations, personal or household, to the S. S. B.; prompt attention; moderate charges. Write Box M-2154, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60 Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

### TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A SAVILE ROW, LONDON, W. 1
Regent 2467

### TEACHERS

VIOLET CLARENCE, concert pianist, pupil of Leschetizky Pugno and Philipp, has vacancies for pupils. For terms, etc., apply 14 Redcliffe Square, London, S. W. 10.

### TEACHER'S POST VACANT

SUSSEX—Resident assistant mistress required for girls' boarding school; subjects: English, French; experience desirable. Box M-2155, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Maida Vale and St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
*Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents*
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(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road)
Tel. Cunningham 1181 (4 lines)

### TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY
*(Continued)*

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
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(South Kensington End)
Telephone Flaxman 2747
Station, South Kensington Bus. 14.96

### TYPEWRITERS

MAY WE BUY YOUR TYPEWRITER? any age or condition machine purchased. We will call on receipt of Post Card. CURZON & CO., 191 Hammersmith Road, London W. 6. Riverside 5467.

TYPEWRITERS - New and second-hand bought, sold, exchanged, hired, repaired; all sundries and accessories; duplicators and supplies. CURZON & CO., 191 Hammersmith Road, W. 6. Riverside 5467.

### TYPEWRITING

ADDRESSING, typewritten or hand, enclosing and mailing promptly and efficiently undertaken. FARRINGDON ADDRESSING AGENCY, 120 Farringdon Rd., London, E. C.

### UPHOLSTERERS

LONDON—Marshall & Brown, upholsteresses. Loose covers, curtains, all soft furnishings. 53 Ullswater Rd., S.W.13. Tel 6239 Riverside.

### WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS

TWELVE skilled men at your service for watch and clock repairs. CHANCERS, 361 High Road, W. 4. Chiswick 4577.

## ENGLAND
### LONDON
### LONDON

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2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

SERVICE WITH A WARRANTY
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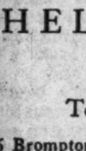
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# DAILY FEATURES

## Worth Knowing

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

HAVE you tasted the latest drink? It's carrot juice! And carrot juice bids fair to become a rival of orange juice, tomato juice, sauer kraut juice and all the other fruit and vegetable juices that have appeared during recent years.

Fresh carrot juice, according to reports, is becoming popular with vegetarians and has been served at soda fountains for some time. A large western hostelry has also adopted it as an item on the menu.

The preparation is simple. Spring, or early, carrots are used in preference to older ones. They are first washed and pared. Then they are ground in a sausage machine, using a very small plate. The pulp is then placed in a jelly or fruit press and the juice is extracted by pressure. It is necessary to make the juice fresh every day as it seems to separate in a manner similar to sour milk.

## For the Scrapbook

### Turkish Proverbs

Don't fall into the fire to be saved from the smoke.

He that obliges me in a strange country maketh himself my brother.

If you have wicked children, of what use is money? and if good, again what use is it?

Two watermelons cannot be held under one arm.

He who has many vineyards, has many cares.

Such as the music is, such are the people of the country.

Don't promise what you can't perform.

Step not on the sleeping serpent.

Think first and speak afterward.

The fish comes to its senses after it gets into the net.

Whether sugar be white or black, it preserves its proper taste.

It is better to misplace our charity on nine unworthy persons than to deny alms to one who is really in need.

## Brevities

**El Paso World News:** I just learned that there were no fiddles with bows until the Sixteenth Century. Nero's famous instrument actually was a square box with strings across it—one twanged it with the fingers and called it a fidicula. So, to put it accurately, Nero fidiculed while Rome burned.

**Arkansas Gazette:** California natural scientist proposes a "robot chairman" to eliminate long and boresome introductions at public meetings. Or a corps of robots might be provided to attend such meetings.

**Boston Herald:** The Martians, contends a British astronomer, have so much stamina that a zero temperature seems like summer to them. Those are the folks who could be friendly even with a janitor!

**Punch:** An automatic caning machine has been offered to the Sydney educational authorities, but it is objected that difficulty would be experienced in convincing a boy that it hurts the machine more than it hurts him.

**Los Angeles Times:**—These people who write jokes about the plumber's faulty memory never got an itemized bill from one of them.

## Rime-O-Grams No. 58

### Islands

Published: Oct. 24, 1932

ANSWERS

1.
A region of ice
And also hot water,
Her first A B C's
Scandinavians taught her.
(Iceland)

2.
While for pagan assistance
The Greeks still were reaching,
Its people embraced
St. Paul's Christian teaching.
(Crete)

3.
From a tea garden fertile
With tropical shore,
A long step will land you
At India's door.
(Ceylon)

4.
On this island was born
An illustrious scion
Who at last met his match
While bearding the "lion."
(Corsica)

5.
A "pearl" held by Spain
Is now on its own;
Its harbors are guarded
By castles of stone.
(Cuba)

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Note: Melita (Ree Acts 28:1) and Cyprus were accepted on No. 7

## The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

*INSTEAD of deploring that roses have thorns, I am glad the thorny stem is capped with roses and that the tree bears bloom.*—JOUBERT.

## Hymnal Notes

### Nos. 56 and 116

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE original of Hymn No. 56 is among the most famous of the old Latin hymns, one that has been translated by many of the best writers. The words, *Jesu, dulcis memoria*, were long attributed to St. Bernard, but recently they have been reported as appearing in a manuscript that antedates him. The hymn has been called "the sweetest and most evangelical hymn of the Middle Ages."

In an old printing in the British Museum, dated Douay, 1580, it is headed, "Certaine sweetest prayers of the glorious name of Jesus, commonly called Jesus Mattens . . . from a Latin verse written above 200 years ago." This version begins, "O Jesu meeke, ye sweetest thought."

Dr. Ray Palmer (1808-87) made one of the best versions, beginning with the line, Jesu, dulcedo cordium. It is used for this hymn with certain adaptations. Dr. Palmer was born in Connecticut and was pastor of a Congregational church in Bath, Maine, afterward serving a pastorate in Albany, N. Y. He is the author of "My Faith Looks up to Thee" and other hymns, and he stands as one of the best translators of Latin hymns.

The tune "Crispinian" is by a present-day Englishman, John W. Ivimey.

Hymn No. 115 is grouped with No. 56 because Dr. John Mason Neale of England was also an especially famous translator of Latin hymns, though the words used here are original with him. They are from his collection for children, "intended chiefly for village schools." When one knows of his long service to the welfare of children, in connection with the famous Sisterhood of St. Margaret's, founded largely by his zeal and kindness, the simple words of this hymn are even more significant. The original words were in the first person, singular, and this first line reads: "Blessed Saviour, who hast taught me."

Dr. Neale's "Jerusalem the golden" and "For thee, O dear, dear country" are as well-known and much-loved as any original hymns, though they are translated from the Latin. Indeed, he was criticized for his adaptation of Latin hymns to the uses of the Anglican church.

This brings up the whole question of translation and revision of hymns, for use in different denominations. Charles Wesley, for example, rewrote 40 of George Herbert's poems (notably "The Elixir," "Teach me my God and King") to put them to music. Wesley's work has been edited by others. The poets themselves were first to establish a precedent, indispensable to extensive use of words, not only to suit denominational ideas, but to make them right for musical setting.

"Gloria laus et honor" is another Latin hymn translated by Dr. Neale, as "All glory, laud, and honor." It was the work of Theodulph of Orleans, an Italian brought to France by Charlemagne (768-814) and made Bishop of Orleans. Neale's version was used with the tune of Teschner (No. 153) and the name of the saint was applied to the tune.

## Lighter Vein

**Defined**

Son in college was applying pressure for more money from home.

"I cannot understand why you call yourself a kind father," he wrote his dad, "when you haven't sent me a check for three weeks. What kind of kindness do you call that?"

"That's unremitting kindness," wrote the father in his next letter. —*Capper's Weekly.*

London Opinion

"Why are you sitting there, Flannigan?"

"Waitin' for that one to fall I be, Sir."

**Not So Bad**

Visitor: "Your son is making good progress with his violin. He is beginning to play quite nice tunes."

Host: "So you really think so? We were afraid that we'd merely got used to it."—*London Opinion.*

**Too Far Away**

Professor: "Why don't you answer me?"

Freshman: "I did, Professor; I shook my head."

Professor: "But you don't expect me to hear it rattle away up here, do you?"—*American Boy.*

**That and a Lot More**

An Englishman was visiting George Washington's home at Mount Vernon. Glancing at the hedge, he marked, "Ah, I see George got his hedge from dear old England."

"I'll say he did!" blurted out his American companion. "He got this whole country from dear old England."—*Christian Observer.*

**Learned Clerks**

Sign seen in Oslo store window: "English Spoken, American Understood."—*Annapolis Log.*

**"Things That Money Cannot Buy"**

W. D. K. (Lynchburg, Va.) wonders if anyone can help him get:

A knife to cut the thread of discourse.
Packages for Georgia Crackers.
A truck for a move in the right direction.
A knife to remove the peal of a bell.
A ticket to see a cowhide in a shoe shop.

W. R. S. (La Moure, N. D.) is moved by kindly motives in his search for:

Something becoming for a dressed chicken.

Mrs. H. O. G. (Wataga, Ill.) has her heart set on getting:

A bridle for a sawhorse.
Water to put into the "Big Dipper."
A hand for the foxglove.
Ears for the Puget Sound.

E. Q. (Briarcliff, N. Y.) is about ready to admit that all the money in the world would not buy:

A wrench for a hazelnut.
Harness for a clothieshorse.
Powder for a potato skin.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today the Boss brought home some more stamps for his collection—
And he spread them all out nicely on the floor and seemed very proud of them.
Naturally I wanted to sniff them—
But shucks—I suddenly had to sneeze—and the stamps went flying every which way—
Wow! Talk about feeling like two cents—I certainly did!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

*"Spring House"*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Wakefield, Yorks, Eng.

TO MANY English people, the work being done at "Spring House," Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, by Mr. J. T. Gibbons, founder of "The Wayfarers Benevolent Association," stands as a high inspiration. It is to this home that the masters of the Casual Wards send any youths from 18 years of age up who appear to be starting on a life of vagrancy. Here the need of each boy is discovered, and lads with no home are taught gardening, farming, or housework; and a job and home are found for them after two or three months. Here, too, no doors are locked, despite the fact that many of the residents have been convicted of petty felonies.

Two incidents will bear repetition: A boy was taken in by Mr. Gibbons, but afterward relapsed into theft. Again the lad arrived at Spring House. And again, after departing, he committed a theft! This time he wrote in effect as follows: "Dear Mr. Gibbons, I am sorry this has happened again, but I thank God that it occurred many miles from Spring House." Needless to say, the boy was welcomed back the third time.

Mr. Gibbons insists that Matthew 18: 21, 22, is meant to be applied.

In the other case, an 18-year-old boy was sent from Huddersfield Casual Ward, and being taken into Mr. Gibbons's private study for a talk, as is Mr. Gibbons's habit with all newcomers, confessed to being a public-school boy who had run away after serious disobedience at home—nor had he left empty-handed. Arriving in London he had soon become a "down-and-out" and walked back up North.

At first the lad refused to let communication be made to his parents, desiring to "make good" first. But it was lovingly pointed out to him that his mother would be needing him, and he, his mother. In reply to the boy's letter of apology and the covering letter from Mr. Gibbons, a telegram came from Scotland, followed by a motorcar with two members of the family to welcome the prodigal home.

## Rime-O-Grams

No. 70.

### Mountains

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Its name is a headdress
And yet not a cap.
Broad acres of orchards
Stretch out from its lap.

2.
A tall snowy peak
Left its fellows by chance
'Tis dressed all in white
Where it landed in France.

3.
With huge chimney smoking
Old Popo looms high;
At its feet a fair city
Neath a tropical sky.

4.
The monarch of mountains,
Aloof, proud, and chill;
A challenge to climbers
Of courage and skill.

5.
An African giant
Is how we'll announce it.
The pygmies might know
How to pronounce it.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams, No. 70."

## Did You Know That—

*(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)*

Aviation propaganda leaflets, distributed over Shanghai, China, bore the following inscriptions: "Is it impossible to obtain 10,000 aviators from 400,000,000 people? Have you the ambition to create an aviation record?" and "Create a glorious aviation history for China; we adore aviators"?

One reason given for referring to policemen as "cops" is that the first badges worn by them in New York City, back in 1844, were made of copper?

A scholarship given by Lady Mowlson of London, Eng., in 1643 to Harvard College is the oldest awarded in the United States?

The United States dollar bill wears out in about eight months and the $5 bill in 13 months?

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## Hacking Through the Arms Jungle

THE important thing about the British and French disarmament proposals, newly presented at Geneva, is not that both of them have disappointing features, but that both, with the Hoover proposals of last June, are a great deal nearer agreement on this crucial issue than at any time in the last fifteen years.

The road to disarmament has led through a jungle of misunderstanding, and there is a long way still to traverse, but progress is indubitably being made. Progress, despite the unfavorable economic and political atmosphere that hovers over the world. Progress, that once the temporary obstacles are thrust aside can be turned into achievement.

A mere comparison of the new proposals worked out by France in fresh recognition of the requirements of other nations, with the cynical schemes which opened the Disarmament Conference, shows the evolution that is taking place. Similarly, the new position taken by Sir John Simon is nearer to German and American views than was the stand sponsored by Mr. Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons last summer, and more harmonization still is required.

Much misunderstanding seems to prevail in the United States about these proposals. Critics have said that the voice of M. Herriot is but the voice of M. Tardieu, pianissimo. But the Tardieu schemes last February would have had the United States in an international army, with its general staff quartered in Geneva, and with no provisions made for absolving Germany from its most disliked obligations under the Versailles treaty.

Today the United States is only asked to coöperate to the extent to which the country has already coöperated, or is itself proposing to coöperate.

American critics currently declaim: "This nation will never guarantee France's security." Quite, but France is not demanding that. France requests that the United States do what it has implicitly agreed to do in the Kellogg pact, which is to confer when the peace of the world is threatened. That America should put an army or a navy into action, that America should intervene in any way or manner for or against any foreign power is left precisely where it has always been, with the President and Congress of the United States.

It is true that France also asks the United States to indorse the terms of the Capper Resolution, now before the Senate, to sever economic and financial relations with a country which the American Government itself is prepared to call an aggressor.

But in case the United States is prepared to call a country an aggressor, it would palpably be ready also to sever economic relations. In the French requests, there is in reality no derogations of authority whatever asked of the American Government. As in the League of Nations Covenant itself, an absolute veto on any and every proposed action which the Government is asked to take resides still and always in the American Congress and Executive. The rule of unanimity makes this inviolate.

Continental European powers, it is true, are asked to go farther in preventing threats to peace. Their principal obligation, in the French proposals, is to keep certain specialized portions of their armies, relatively small, ready for common action at the call of the League of Nations, as decided by the powers themselves, sitting as the Council of the League.

Whether Europe is prepared to permit certain sections of existing armies to be labeled as "special contingents" is a hurdle yet to take. There would seem to be little change and little further derogation of national sovereignty involved. The French plans are indeed largely the provision of machinery for what would happen today if the nations so desired. The essential point to note is that neither these nor any other plans, when adopted, will move one inch toward action unless the powers so desire at the critical moment in their national parliaments. This fact was abundantly shown in experience over the Manchurian affair.

But, most important, both French and British proposals are drafted to appeal particularly to Germany. German coöperation is asked in guaranteeing the peace of Europe. If that is to be expected, France and Britain must in turn guarantee Germany that any inequalities or injustices produced by the peace treaties will ultimately be removed peaceably. Indeed, both powers stress the alterative functions of Article 19 of the League Covenant. Whether they are prepared to put that article constructively to work will determine the eventual fate of the disarmament movement.

That peaceful revision of treaties should now be mentioned at all by the victors in the late war—a war which unhappily did not end with the Armistice of 1918—is a most hopeful sign. And, as the world crisis with its economic and political nightmares drags along, a realization must inevitably dawn on all men of good will that something more than opposition to change is required, that constructive, peace-making change is the only final solution.

There are signs that the crisis is being ameliorated; the best sign of all would be the coöperation of all powers, beginning with France and Germany, and widening to include the United States and the Soviet Union, aimed toward political and economic revision. Nobody can claim that the old lines of peacemaking have led to lasting peace, not even those victors who thought they obtained the most land and treasure. But the world is steadily plodding along the tortuous road to settled peace, and to the discerning traveler one of the most striking landmarks on that road is the reopening of the disarmament negotiations this month.

## A Point on Planning

IN HIS speech at New York last week, Sir Arthur Salter put himself in the vanguard of the growing number of economic thinkers who have embraced planning as the ultimate goal of economic life. People confuse the new ideal when they associate it with the end of private enterprise. According to Sir Arthur, deliberate planning and control must be so ordered as effectively to safeguard the public interest while at the same time allowing for the continuing vitality of private initiative.

There has been planning in plenty, as he pointed out, in separate organizations. A factory, a labor group, even an entire industry—many such examples may be found of economic planning. But they have not been integrated to the end that the public interest shall be served. They serve special ends. And the present economic situation has disclosed what should long ago have been apparent—that selfishness in the long run does not cater even to sectional aggrandizement, let alone the public interest.

Take any one of the price-fixing schemes. Rubber was once price-controlled. Prices skyrocketed. Consumers felt that they were being unfairly treated. Suspicion throve on the feeling. Governments took sides against the grasping producers. Rather than pay tribute to the monopoly, they furthered plans to develop synthetic rubber. Economic nationalism was thus fostered. Then nonrubber areas were planted to rubber. Eventually the extra supply came on the market, competing avidly for the swollen prices. But the extra pressure drove prices down almost to the vanishing point, leaving the entire industry prostrate, former monopolists and new growers together.

The lesson is perfectly clear. It could be duplicated as between Capital and Labor, as between protected factory and nonprotected farm, as between banking and industry. One section of the community is dependent upon the other. Perhaps it is too much to expect every section to coöperate on the basis of the public interest. Each is governed too rigorously by its own specialized requirements. Producers, consumers, laborers—all of them are bound to look at an economic problem with different eyes.

Here is where government comes in. Yet, as Sir Arthur Salter explained, "governance has lagged behind the specialized activities of man." Now that the great problem of production has been conquered, men must turn to the repair of human relationships, the defects in which have robbed us "of nine-tenths of the fruits of our achievements in mastering nature and in individual skill and organization."

## The St. Lawrence Canal

IN THE recent hearing on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Canal project its opponents have presented a formidable array of facts against ratification of the United States-Canadian treaty negotiated last summer. A final judgment on the case cannot be reached, of course, until the counter-arguments are all in, but at least enough has been heard to indicate that the contest will be severe, and that in the short session of Congress the treaty is not likely to go through because of uncertainty over its potential benefits.

The hearings already held by a special Senate subcommittee show that a serious conflict of economic interest is involved in the proposal. Opponents represent most of the important Atlantic ports, which stand to lose in the event of a great development of the St. Lawrence and Montreal. In addition, there are representatives of existing grain centers like Buffalo which see their wheat elevators and other transfer facilities threatened by opening the Great Lakes to the sea. Finally, and possibly most concerned of all, are eastern railways, which assert they would face ruin if a great new source of competition were added to the inroads already made by truck, bus, pipe line, electric wire, and air transportation.

In favor of the treaty is the big western bloc of states which wants easy access to the ocean for its produce. In particular, western grain farmers are eager to secure a reduction in transportation charges. So far, little has been heard regarding potential power developments, but in general it is the argument of advocates of the treaty that such power will help greatly to defray the cost of the gigantic undertaking.

Opponents of the treaty are perhaps unduly aided by the present stagnation in foreign markets. Of what use, they inquire with some pertinency, to open a new route for goods to Europe if tariff policies are to be such that international trade is shut out? Again, they contend that it would be unwise to embark on the seaway just at this time from interests of economy, when the United States is having difficulty enough in balancing its budget as it is. As a final and most challenging argument they assert that the proposed seaway would never prove to be economically sound, and that transportation costs could be cut only by means of a concealed subsidy, in which charges on the cost would be passed on to taxpayers.

It is in respect to this matter, in particular, that the answering arguments of those who favor the treaty will be most eagerly heard. Sponsors of the great seaway have for some years asserted that the canal would mean savings to wheat growers, for example, of from five to ten cents a bushel of wheat in carrying charges. Very likely this figure was justified some years back. But carrying charges from the head of the lakes to Montreal have now greatly declined. Testimony before the committee is that the recent total figure averages around 5½ cents a bushel.

Finally, the opposing arguments of the railroads may be considered. They point out that the proposed canal would be open only about seven months of the year. Ice would close it the other five months. Assuming that the canal in the open season would carry a large part of the traffic now carried by the railways, during the balance of the year the railroads would have to resume the burden. How could they afford to do this, the carriers ask, unless they raised freight rates to recoup themselves for the lost summer business? And would not this largely nullify the benefits from the canal?

These are some of the questions which opponents of the treaty are now putting and which advocates of the great waterway project must answer to secure senatorial ratification.

## G. G.

SECRECY is in the air. Serene in the certitude that these cryptic initials thoroughly disguise from the reader the subject of this screed, perhaps one may discreetly divulge that she is not unknown to fans of the film.

Far removed from these columns is any purpose to disclose the whereabouts of the seeker for seclusion or draw aside the veils from those remote arcana she chooses for self-isolation. But no ethics of the higher journalism are outraged by the statement that, when last seen, the blondine beauty of her hair was hidden by a dark wig and the sheerness of silk superseded by hosiery of wool.

Aided and abetted by a real live countess, according to Associated Press reports, she slipped the other evening, in the obscurity of twilight, from the service entrance of a Paris hotel, bound for the Balearic Islands, Java, or Timbuktu.

There are the skeptical, versed in ways theatrical, who will see the cunning hand of some super press agent; a student of men playing upon their most vulnerable foible—curiosity—which, roused beyond a certain pitch, shall demand disclosure of the fair one's identity. Whereupon the motion picture magnates will humbly, though persistently, present petitions for reappearance with all salary lines left conveniently blank, to be filled in nonchalantly by the lady herself.

Such cynicism finds no place here. If the cinema favorite—whose name nothing would induce us to record, prefers, for instance, the tranquillity of an islet not too far from Sweden, she is merely following in the footsteps of another of her sex, famed and beloved—Maude Adams, that gifted actress who has scintillated so long, unphotographed and uninterviewed.

The philosopher will reflect on the harder lot that falls to princes. They, poor fellows, must earn their wages, unveiling statues and eating dinners they'd rather not. Better a queen of the screen than the son of a king.

## Putting Gates in Tariff Fences

SIGNIFICANT of the new order in foreign trade are the simultaneous negotiations now getting under way in London between Great Britain and the three Scandinavian countries. These conferences are logical sequences of the agreements reached at Ottawa last summer, and they will be followed by British attempts to arrange similar agreements for reciprocal trade with South American nations.

Here is a new development that may have far-reaching consequences. As a pioneer trading nation England again takes the lead. Among other states that have signified their desire to take up commercial bargaining with her on a new basis are Holland, Belgium, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland. Singly these nations are small. Together they have the purchasing power of a great country.

Already some of these smaller states have declared a tariff truce among themselves. At Oslo last year Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium agreed to make no changes in their rates without notifying and consulting one another. The next step would be advance consultation and a common front in dealing with the great powers. Before going to London the three Scandinavian states sent their experts to Copenhagen for an exchange of views, so that, though each country deals direct with the English delegates, there is a continuous contact among the visitors.

Having made reciprocal terms with the Dominions as a political as well as a business move, the British Government naturally seeks trade advantages with the northern European states at a lower cost in terms of return concessions. By the same token the Scandinavians, since they believe themselves as good potential customers as the Dominions, will seek the same special rates on their exports. So hard bargains are likely to be struck.

By uniting their forces, the smaller European states hope to bring even high protective powers, such as France and Germany, to terms. Trade is a two-way traffic, they intend to inform their larger neighbors, and those who do not buy will not sell. The same reasoning may be applied to the United States when its new Administration attempts to restore American foreign trade by reciprocity agreements.

## Editorial Notes

The citizen of Aachen, Germany, viewing the "sample" program of excerpts from coming operas and dramas, an innovation offered by the municipal theater there, will return home and jot down a list of his future entertainment. The tourist, seeking his hotel room, is more likely to note in his travel journal that he has just seen some rather extraordinary vaudeville.

Announcement that pear production on the Pacific coast has increased 50 per cent in eight years rather more than hints at an ambition on the part of the orchardists to make a pair grow where only a pear grew before.

Just before Thanksgiving the European debtor nations seem hopeful that the United States, as creditor, is ready to "talk turkey."

Before March 4, President-Elect Roosevelt, beset by office seekers, may begin to think most of the jobless are Democrats.

Millinery notes a sharp forward movement—the brim coming down well over the eyes.

## Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

*Professors in Politics—New Cabinet Positions—The Japanese Cite History*

THE very interesting discussions on the relations of the university to public affairs, conducted under the auspices of New York University, last week brought together a distinguished body of educators. Naturally the exponents of economics and of political science were in the majority, and their development of the theory that government should look to them for expert advice on many of its problems was plausible, even convincing.

It is but natural that men who devote their lives to the philosophical consideration of the problems of public finance, taxation, international relations, trade and the like, should feel that they possess a store of information useful to those who are apt to consider these topics mainly with reference to their effect on the next election. But it is recalled that some 1200 professional economists united in a formal protest against the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, notwithstanding which Congress passed and the President signed the measure which the scholastics had thus roundly condemned. The election returns seem to indicate public preference for the economists' view.

At the thoroughly academic discussions in New York last week the great hits were not made by professors, though they were in point of numbers the chief speakers, but by a banker, an economist, not attached to any college, and a poet. Mr. Thomas Lamont, Sir Arthur Salter and Alfred Noyes carried off the honors of the conference. However, one point is scored by the economists in the fact that Governor Roosevelt is taking Professor Moley to his conference with the President on debts. Indeed, two professors accompanied the President-Elect on his stumping tours. However, if this seems to favor the academic cult in politics, President Hoover's close association with the Wilbur family of professors seems to count the other way.

* * *

Persistent reports that a special cabinet post will be created for Mr. Alfred E. Smith are current all over the country and will not be silenced. It is alleged, without evidence, that the promise of such action was the consideration in return for which the former Governor threw his political strength to Roosevelt. It is sometimes asserted that it was this promise which belatedly brought Tammany to the Roosevelt side. This theory is less plausible, however, for Tammany is not so enamored of "Al" Smith as to barter its support for a cabinet job for him.

Some people are inquiring anxiously whether it is possible thus to add to the number of cabinet positions. Many do not understand that the cabinet is the outgrowth of precedent, not the creation of law. A President might ignore it if he so desired without other result than, probably, some public reprobation of so revolutionary an act. An Administration with Congress behind it could readily create a new department the secretary of which, if the President so chose, would become ex officio a cabinet member.

What would be more to the purpose just now, and wholly within the power of the Democratic Administration, would be the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments into a single Department of National Defense, with a single secretary and about half the personnel that now clutters up the offices of these two departments. That, coupled with a moratorium on the creation of new officers by closing West Point and Annapolis for the period of the depression, would effect a saving worth while. If there is to be any opposition party in Washington this winter it might impress itself upon the country by meeting the proposition to create a new department with a counter suggestion to consolidate two already in existence.

* * *

It is quite evident that the passage of time strengthens the Japanese position in Manchuria. Not that they are at all likely to get out under any consideration, but every week which now elapses will make more improbable any serious interference with them by European nations. It has been evident from the outset that neither in the British Foreign Office nor at the Quai d'Orsay has there been any real sympathy with the position of the United States. While the League of Nations has given its somewhat academic approval to the Stimson doctrine the larger nations behind the League have been silent.

Perhaps the diplomatic maneuvers set under way by the State Department might have brought these nations to the American position had the recent elections upheld the Administration. But with a scant three months in office left to Secretary Stimson, and the extreme probability that his successor will not follow his policy, Europe is likely to be more uncompromising in its attitude. Whatever the merits of the Hoover proposition for nonrecognition may be, foreign diplomats are likely to await its indorsement or rejection by the Roosevelt Administration before committing themselves upon it.

Meanwhile it is announced that the Japanese are planning to defend their action in Manchuria by citing Roosevelt's famous taking of Panama. "I took Panama," he said, "and left Congress to debate it later." While the parallel is interesting historically, it is worthless diplomatically. When Roosevelt fomented the Panama revolution and set up the Panama Republic there were no treaties like the Nine Power treaty bearing on the situation, nor any international agreement like the Pact of Paris. If the Japanese want to show that the United States has not always been mindful of the rights of small nations they need not go so far back in history. But in the face of the international agreements of today these historic citations are of little worth.

## The Soup Eater's Daughter

IF YOU had passed by the village of Pordim, in north central Bulgaria, one day last summer, you would have seen a line of twenty girls and women, slowly sickling a wide swath across a dense, tangled field of golden wheat. And pausing a moment to listen to their song you would have asked, "Where have I heard that before?" An instant later you might have exclaimed, "Why, we used to sing that in Sunday school, in Ohio."

Then, perhaps, you would have taken the trouble to inquire as to who those Bulgarian girls were, and if so, you would have learned that they are students or prospective students of the Peasant Folk School and that they were working on the school's field.

They were working out their tuition for next year, which is $2 a month, including board and room. This is a recent measure and a dozen girls are taking advantage of it. Some of them are putting up fruit and vegetables and the rest are busy in the fields, gardens and orchards.

* * *

That larger, barefooted maiden at the head of the sicklers, who seems to be setting the pace for them, is Magdalina Tomova, one of the poorest girls in the village but one of the brightest and most helpful in the school. Her father is one of the few peasants who own no land, so Magdalina was barely able to finish the primary grades. With no money for tuition and with insufficient preparation to answer the entrance requirements, there seemed to be no chance whatsoever for her to enter the folk school.

The management, however, was moved by her frequent and insistent pleas and decided to give her a chance, which they haven't regretted. The ardor of her song, the unfaltering regularity of her sickle's "snip, snip, snip," the bundle after bundle of grain which she lays down, her swing and sweep and swath, all reveal the joy she feels at finding a chance to study and learn, and open doors into the big world.

The quiet little girl near her, tying up the bundles with wheat stalks, Anka Beleva, is a very different type. She is wearing moccasins, stockings, neat clothes and a bright head cloth. Her features are fine and her hands soft. She doesn't look as though she were used to working in the field. And she is not. She is the *"chorbadgee's"* daughter. *Chorbadgee* really means soup eater, but as commonly used signifies one of the chief villagers. Anka has always been somewhat favored, but times are hard now and her father, even though he owns land and animals, has no money, so he told his daughter she couldn't go to the folk school. Thereupon she said she would earn her own way and she is doing it with her hoe and sickle and nimble fingers.

* * *

The women working here with the girls are paid 27 cents a day, for eleven or twelve hours toil. They furnish their own food. Each harvests about a fourth of an acre daily. They are in the field from sun up to sun down, with two or three hours off for lunches and rest.

In this way women harvest a large part of the grain for 6,000,000 Bulgarians. They also milk the cows, rake hay, help tend and gather the grapes, carry water, market the eggs and butter, spin, weave, knit, crochet and embroider.

Anka, Magdalina and the other girls of the folk school are not going to be emancipated from the hoe and loom. They will remain in the village, for there lies Bulgaria's prosperity and strength. But they will make it a better village, their homes brighter, their work lighter, their lives richer and happier. Though still plying sickles, they will become members of a great, active, inspiring world family.

R. H. M.

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.*

### The "Shoot-'Em-Up" Quail Philosophy

WE PRINT in the Mail Bag today a letter which is fairly representative of a doctrine that has been preached again and again here in Ohio, ever since our state Legislature extended the absolute protection of the law, every day in the year, to the Bob White quail (colinus Virginianus).

This doctrine is, briefly stated, that the quail will thrive better, multiply more rapidly, and be in every way a more healthfully developed bird, if subjected to the influence of a brief hunting season every year. More specifically, it is held by this school of bird philosophy that this alleged betterment is largely due to the fact that the shooting breaks up the flocks and thus prevents "in breeding," which, it is claimed, tends to the deterioration and final extinction of the species.

That doctrine got its official start when the gun and ammunition interests had for a time on the pay roll of the United States Biological Survey an advocate who thought more of the pleasure of quail shooting than of his reputation as a scientist. Science has never yet found a case in which the in breeding that is habitual in many forms of animal life has caused the extinction, or even the deterioration, of a species.

That the quail needs to be made hardier by the added hardship of being shot up annually is quite untrue. Nature herself has given the quail enough enemies for that purpose. If shooting up has such a good effect, we may ask why it would not be a good biological stunt to have the quail shooters themselves shot up for a few days annually, so as to put more pep into them and prevent deterioration.

Our Mail Bag writer brings out one new "argument" for quail shooting, and this is that it gives an invaluable training for army service in the nation's defense, in case of the emergency of war. A "Quail Shooters' Shotgun Brigade" would be something new indeed in war, and we advise our correspondent to get the view of the army staff on it.

The fling at Billy Ireland's sincerity in his cartoons against quail shooting does not speak well for the sincerity of the critic himself. Ohio knows the absolute sincerity and earnestness of Billy Ireland in his friendship for the quail.—*Columbus* (Ohio) *Evening Dispatch.*

### Outlook for Women's Vote in Chile

THE announced intention to give the women of Chile the full exercise of the right to vote, in recognition of their ample intelligence, faithful performance of duty, and capacity for discriminating wisely in all matters of public and private concern, has let loose a flood of arguments pro and con with reference to woman's enjoyment of the franchise.

Some assert that such a grant is subversive of the fundamental propositions on which the Republic was established. Others have pointed out clearly in our columns the benefits which would accrue to the nation were women empowered to vote.

We do not care, at this moment, to support either side of the controversy, not because we feel we could not, in some degree, influence the ultimate decision, but rather for the reason that we believe the proper decision will soon be reached without our assistance. The feminine vote is inevitable, not only in Chile, but in every country where any pretense is made of representative government.

Women vote in all most advanced and cultured states. In Chile, we have simply lagged behind in this political betterment.

It is an absurdity to maintain that our country would be adversely affected in matters of polity, economics and social progress when it has survived so long with no higher ideals or better objectives than those set up by the men.

When woman votes, our whole social system will benefit from her intuition and perspective—from her superior senses of order, fitness and expediency.—*El Mercurio* (Santiago, Chile).